FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT PARLIAMENT CHAIRMEN CONVENE IN WARSAW

Participants, Malinowski Address

LD012231 Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 -- Chairmen of parliaments from states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty started their meeting, convened on the initiative of the Polish Sejm (parliament), here today.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski is playing host to the meeting which is attended by: Chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia Alois Indra, President of the People's Chamber of the GDR Horst Sindermann, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania Nicolae Giosan, President of the National Assembly of Hungary Istvan Sarlos, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov.

Present are heads and members of diplomatic missions from states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

While greeting the participants Malinowski said that the meeting is guided by three goals: to exchange experiences on the work of parliaments and their role in the process of transformations taking place in fraternal countries, to streamline inter-parliamentary cooperation as a significant factor for the consolidation of cooperation and integration of the socialist states, and to pep up the parliamentary activity on the international arena.

The discussion focuses on three basic topics: The role of the parliament in strengthening the comprehensive, allied cooperation and integration of the states of the socialist community, experiences and forms of parliamentary work in [word indistinct] speeding up the socialist building, and boosting cooperation of parliaments in international issues in favour of disarmament and return to the policy of detente as well as development of (?cooperation) [words indistinct], and winning international support for the (?total elimination) of nuclear weapons by the end of (?this century). Malinowski was the first speaker to take the floor.

Malinowski said that the meeting is being held at a time when the historical road of the states of the socialist community is mapped out: In the foreign policy, by bold actions aimed at the materialization of the historic programme of peace on earth and in space, and, in the internal policy, by profound transformations aimed to streamline socialism and to take the socialist countries onto a qualitatively new level of development.

Through the conditions of socialist building in our states are different, there prevails a close concurrency of the policy of socialist renewal and reforms in Poland and the Soviet strategy of restructuring and acceleration, Malinowski went on.

The Sejm plays an important and active role in the process of socialist renewal in Poland.

Significant tasks facing the parliaments of the socialist community include the mobilization of the world public opinion to support concepts and initiatives launched by our countries with regard to international relations in the divided but ever more inter-dependent world, and in this context, the presentation of peace proposals and initiatives launched by the USSR, by our entire community, and by each of our countries, he said.

Malinowski went on to say:

The Jaruzelski plan reflects not only the Polish interests but equally the common interests of the security of our allies and Western partners. Its implementation should serve the stability of the present political-and-territorial order in Europe, which acquires additional significance after the recent provocative address by President Reagan in West Berlin.

It is worth considering, and I am forwarding this proposal for examination by our session, whether it is not desirable to adopt the practice of holding regular, annual meetings of chairmen of parliaments within the Warsaw Treaty, based on the principle of rotation. This would serve the consolidation of all-round cooperation and integration of the socialist countries, the activation of parliaments on international issues for deepening the processes of detente and disarmament.

Starting from the premises of the growing interdependence of the destinies of our continent and the strengthening of the sense of responsibility for solving Europe's common problems which now require not only peaceful coexistence but peaceful, active cooperation, it seems purposeful to consider a far-reaching initiative addressed to the European parliament and aimed at setting up an all-European parliamentary forum.

In this connection, one could consider the purposefulness of working out an appropriate platform of developing contacts with the West European parliament.

Parallel to many favourable phenomena in the contemporary world, there are also numerous threats which are born primarily from anti-detente actions taken from the position of force and linked particularly to the course of policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration, the arms race being its main instrument.

Socialism and our community of states oppose these tendencies with their offer, invariable in its essence and at the same time constantly enriched with new and modern contents, to free the present and future generations from the threat of war, and to remove the spectre of total annihilation for good.

Giving support to the USSR's peace initiatives, forwarding our own proposals, we come out for lasting and just peace, equal security for the great and small, for the rich and poor, constructive cooperation based on partnership, irrespective of differences in ideologies, political systems or development patterns, economic order based on equal rights and humanization of norms of coexistence between nations.

We also perceive that great civilizational changes taking place in the contemporary world at a rapid pace under the influence of scientific and technological revolution, create a new quality of international relations, Malinowski said.

Various U.S. opinion forming centres, Congress in particular, many Western centres, start to realize the need of conducting changes in their foreign policy philosophy. We should closely observe and support these tendencies with the aim of bringing them closer to our philosophy of "new thinking" in foreign policy.

As far as Western Europe is concerned, there is the lingering opinion that one should "free" Eastern countries on the basis of the common European heritage.

We propose the following: Consolidating the common European heritage, respecting the existing differences and distinct features, one should boldly look at the common European future -- by which we understand the necessity of reducing the means of intimidation, increasing the confidence and cooperation building measures, creating joint economic, technological cooperation. Thus, we have in mind such a change in the way of thinking which would substitute the militarization of international relations by their humanization and the co-creation of an European home.

The parliamentary platform is particularly predestined for developing and propagating dialogue in the spirit of the new political philosophy, winning support and partnership among increasingly wide social and political circles in the West.

These goals should motivate the meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the CSCE countries, which we propose should be held in Warsaw. This initiative has already received the support of some chairmen of parliaments and the U.N. secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Polish Sejm, adopting the March resolution on our socialist country's foreign policy, confirmed through it the Polish state's and nation's will of creatively joining in the changes occuring in the world, putting above all else the strengthening of peace, the measures of building confidence and cooperation.

Let me take the liberty of expressing the conviction that this attitude will be mirrored in the appeal which we will direct to the chairmen of parliaments and parliamentarians of the CSCE countries, Malinowski concluded.

Report on Todorov Speech

AU051448 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 87 p 5

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 July (BTA correspondent Evgeniya Manolova) -- A meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states opened today in the Hall of Columns of the Polish Sejm. [passage omitted]

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, spoke about the National Assembly's activities under the restructuring being carried out in accordance with the strategy approved by the 13th BCP Congress aimed at quickening the dynamics of socioeconomic development and achieving qualitatively new growth. He dealt in detail with the National Assembly's legislative and control functions, emphasizing that these functions are carried out with proper respect for the independence of the self-managing economic organizations.

Comrade Stanko Todorov gave special attention to international problems and to deepening the cooperation among the countries of the socialist community. He stressed the importance of the documents adopted at the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May this year. We also subscribe, he stated, to the Berlin conference's conclusion that we can stop the escalation of tension and create a more favorable atmosphere in order to settle the key problems of security and disarmament. The Soviet Union's contribution is crucial in this respect.

Later Stanko Todorov highly praised the plan proposed by Wojciech Jaruzelski for reducing armaments and strengthening confidence in central Europe, as well as the idea put forward by Roman Malinowski in Warsaw for holding a conference of the chairmen of the parliaments of the states that are signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. The Bulgarian representative spoke about the National Assembly's international work, characterized by a high level of activity. He emphasized that, at the initiative of the Bulgarian interparliamentary group, a meeting of parliamentarians for the countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act will be held in Sofia this September. There will be a free exchange of views on the issue of turning the Balkans and other regions in Europe into nuclear weapon-free zones. Later Stanko Todorov pointed out that in the autumn of 1988 the 80th conference of the interparliamentary union will be held in Sofia, and that the interparliamentary groups of the socialist countries are faced with important tasks in this connection. [passage omitted]

Report on Sindermann Speech

LD012021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, 1 July (ADN) -- The door to nuclear disarmament has been pushed wide open by the Warsaw Pact member states at the Political Consultative Committee's Berlin meeting. This was emphasized by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in Warsaw Wednesday at the parliamentary presidents meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states. Mikhail Gorbachev's historic initiative for a nuclear-free second millenium was confirmed and made concrete in the proposal for the removal from Europe of longer- and shorter-range medium-range missiles. A vision of a world without wars has thus been opened to mankind.

The meeting in the GDR capital, Horst Sindermann said, proclaimed political truths of extraordinary significance to our work with parliaments and parliamentarians. One of them is that in the nuclear age, with its bursting arsenals and mass-destruction weapons, security is possible only with, not against, each other. This situation requires new thinking, a new approach to the questions of war and peace.

The main proposals of the Berlin meeting, at which the Warsaw Pact states announced a military doctrine with a completely new character, make "it incumbent on us to bring many new aspects into international and interparliamentary work and a wide range of subjects and even more profound arguments," Horst Sindermann emphasized. The parliaments, too, must use the fact that the initiative in international politics has passed completely and wholly to the socialist states. No gap must be left open through which those militaristic forces that have not yet been silenced could slip. He spoke of the socialist countries' numerous disarmament proposals and the SED, CPCZ, and SPD draft treaty for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. Its adoption would reduce each side's attack capability, and above all make a surprise attack virtually impossible.

"We urge recognition of the fact that in our time there is no other way than to achieve radical reductions in military confrontation," the People's Chamber president stressed. The GDR favors expanding contacts with the FRG because the two German states, the state borders of which are also the frontier between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, have no task more urgent than the promotion of peace, since in our century two world wars started from German soil.

Horst Sindermann proposed thorough discussion of the Berlin conference and the Warsaw meeting by the Interparliamentary Union. This forum should be used to a greater extent for dialogue.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT 10TH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU011136 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Jun 87 p 1-3

["Our Workers' Class Is Ready To Shoulder Fresh Tasks -- From the Congress Speeches" delivered at the 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania in Tirana on 26 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Comrade Xhemal Tafaj, minister of the communal economy, said among other things that the working people of the entire communal system have recently pledged to produce building materials, electric motors, pumps, transformers, and pumping station equipment, as well as to construct 79 water supply systems from local materials. Of the 200 water supply systems for villages planned for this year, 120 had been completed by the eve of the congress. This labor must be pressed forward this year, to complete 300 systems. But bureaucratic tendencies standing in the way of pipe production must be combated, because the workers of the Dinamo factory in Tirana, the Drini works in Shkoder, and the agricultural machinery factory in Durres have justly criticized us. They want to start production, but we have not supplied the necessary galvanized sheet metal. The workers' class cannot tolerate bureaucratic delays.

Construction Minister Farudin Hoxha, said among other things that some 5,500 building projects were built and handed over during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In other words, three projects were completed every day of the 5-year period. About 75,000 dwellings were built in towns and villages. More than 315,000 more tons of cement, 208 million more bricks, and 63 million more drainage pipes were produced than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The workers' class in the construction sector is pledged to labor by following the example of the best and most advanced workers, combating and rejecting all bureaucratic and technocratic delays that frequently become the cause of slow progress in work and the extension of project schedules. [passage omitted]

Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said among other things that the revolutionary spirit of the masses and their initiatives and pledges that have burst forth throughout the country demand that labor and management methods in the economy should be more dynamic. It is our task to struggle to find and implement more effective kinds of work to stimulate the creative imagination of working people. The party demands that forums and exchanges of opinion should be arranged where workers and cooperativists will offer their comments and suggestions.

A few days ago the blast furnace and casting collectives of the "Steel of the Party" Combine produced the first pig-iron for exporting using 100 percent domestic materials. Talented innovators of the soda and PVC works have produced a trial form of rubberized valve, thus placing what is a worrying problem both for them and the whole chemical industry on the road to a solution. There are many similar reports, especially now, within the framework of the 10th Trade Union Congress. [passage omitted]

Llambi Gegprifti, minister of industry and mines, said that we are increasingly using the method of mass actions to carry out difficult production tasks. Specialists and miners are concentrating efforts on producing larger reserves of enriched copper, especially in the Bulqize-Bater region, on increasing the level of mechanization of labor in mines, and preparing new seams for exploitation. Work is proceeding briskly to commission before schedule the third ferro-chrome furnace at Burrel, the enrichment plant at Bater, and several other important projects for the mining industry.

Vigorous labor on mass actions reinforces relations between cadres and the masses. Healthier relations between workers and managers make us think more, and deal more profoundly with the different aspects of people's productive work.

The workers' class, for its own part, is capable of responding to the many tasks set by our plans for the economic and social development of the country with greater labor and political consciousness. Our workers, the creators of our extensive and valuable socialist property, are also highly concerned with its sound administration, in the broadest sense of the word. [passage omitted]

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

AU041550 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA) -- The program of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1987-1988 was signed in Tirana on July 3.

The program was signed on the Albanian side by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries Orgo Melica, whereas for the Egyptian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania 'Umar Yusuf Hindi.

Present at the signing ceremony were the vice-chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts Sefedin Cela, the Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli, the vice-chairman of the "Enver Hoxha" Tirana University, Hasan Mucostepa and the members of the two delegations.

The program envisages exchanges in the fields of education, science, culture, sports and information.

USSR'S KONYSHEV VISITS 22-25 JUN, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU051456 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] Yuriy Konyshev, first deputy chairman of the Bureau for Machine Building of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to our country from 22 through 25 June 1987.

He was received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and held talks with Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, as well as with Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During these meetings questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in instrument building, the automobile industry, machine building for the cement, electro-technical, and food industry sectors, as well as for other national economic spheres were discussed.

A document was signed on the results of the talks on implementing the agreements reached during the meeting between Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Nikolay Ryzhkov in Moscow.

TODOROV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING 3 JULY

AU031646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned from Poland today. He attended the meeting of representatives of parliaments from Warsaw Pact member states that took place in Warsaw.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONS HOLD MEETING 3 JULY

AU031841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] The National Assembly Foreign Policy Commission and the Commission on Environmental Protection held a joint meeting today at which they discussed the initiatives for signing a treaty on the ecological protection of the Balkan peninsula, and on convening an all-European forum on ecological issues.

The meeting was chaired by Milko Balev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission. The great importance of the idea to sign a treaty on the Balkans' ecological protection was launched by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 13th BCP Congress. It was ascertained that the competent organs, the public and scientific organizations in our country have accomplished considerable work in support of this idea. The treaty proposed by Bulgaria is likely to build up a solid legal, political, and organizational basis for cooperation among Balkan countries in the ecological sector. The proposal of the Bulgarian delegation at the Vienna meeting to convene a representative all-European ecological forum is very constructive as well. The decision jointly adopted by the two commissions expresses full support for the two aforementioned initiatives, and expresses confidence that they will contribute to even more effective international cooperation in environmental protection both in the Balkans and on the European continent.

Following this, the two commissions held two separate meetings.

Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov submitted the basic postulates of the report on the international situation and on Bulgaria's foreign policy that will be submitted to the forthcoming, Fifth Session of the Ninth National Assembly.

The Commission on Environmental Protection discussed how the most recent achievements of scientific-technical progress are being implemented, as well as the supply of new ecological equipment, testing equipment, and measuring devices for new technological achievements in environmenal protection.

NEW ECONOMIC BANK ESTABLISHED IN SOFIA

AU021542 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The constituent assembly for the establishment of the Sofia Economic bank was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova palace of culture in Sofia today.

The bank is organized in accordance with the implementation of party and government decisions on the restructuring of the banking system as a joint-stock company with a capital set up by statute amounting to 100 million leva. The Economic Bank is established by the Bulgarian National Bank, the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, and various economic organizations of the power supply, metallurgical industry, communications, machine building industry, tourism, and other sectors at constituent members.

The Economic Bank will assist the self-managing economic organizations with the accelerated application of scientific-technical progress and increase of efficiency.

The Constituent Assembly elected Ivan Pekhlivanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Economic Association to the post of Chairman of the Stock-Holders Council. Zvetan Petkov was appointed chairman of the executive board. Comrade Ognyan Doynov attended the constituent meeting.

BALEVSKI DENIES INCREASED RETAIL PRICES RUMOR

AU031632 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] In response to citizens' questions, about alleged retail price increases in the near future, a representative of BTA addressed Petur Balevski, chairman of the Committee for Prices, who stated as follows: "I would like to assure the public that such fears are absolutely groundless. No increase of retail prices is to be expected whatsoever; there are no reasons for this." Petur Balevski even added that in accordance with the decision of the party and state organs on the stabilization of the domestic markets, the Committee for Prices is intensifying control over the activities of production and trade organizations.

As a result of the investigations conducted the most severe punishments have been inflicted and will continue to be imposed on organs and officials for not observing the normative documents on price formation and tolerating deviations from the established retail prices.

According to the instructions of the BCP Central Committee and the government, additional measures are being adopted to increase production and to provide markets with the necessary goods for the population, Petur Balevski, chairman of the Committee for Prices pointed out in closing his statement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S JENNINGER

Jenninger Satisfied With Talks

LD021803 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger has expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks in Czechoslovakia. At a press conference in Prague today he said that the first visit to the CSSR by a delegation of the Bonn parliament had been an important step and a valuable contribution to the further improvement of relations between the two countries.

The delegation of deputies of the CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP, and the Greens led by Jenninger had spent 5 days in the country and had held talks in Prague and Bratislava. Shortly before their departure they also had an unexpected hour-long meeting with Kiri Hajek, former foreign minister in the Alexander Dubcek government and leading member of the Charter 77 opposition movement.

Jenninger said that his talks with, among others, state and party leader Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, had concentrated on disarmament. Agreement had been reached "on the basic goals." However, Jenninger stressed that he had also made the German standpoint clear that disarmament must not be restricted to medium-range weapons alone.

According to Jenninger, economic relations between the Federal Republic and the CSSR were largely problem-free. However, "new forms" of cooperation had to be sought, such as through the founding of joint ventures. This proposal was also a good start for deepening cooperation in this field. Jenninger said he assumed that the environmental protection agreement, which had largely been completed, would be signed this year.

The Bundestag president stressed that his impression was that the CSSR leaders were firmly counting on a visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the end of this year.

CTK Reports Talks

LD022152 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK) -- "The visit to Czechoslovakia was fruitful and it boosted the political dialogue and all-round cooperation between our countries", President of the West German Bundestag Philipp Jenninger told a press conference here today at the close of his Czechoslovak trip.

Another impulse to extending the cooperation will be Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Czechoslovakia, he noted.

He said that there is a historic chance to eliminate at least the most dangerous weapons in Europe, and expressed belief that the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva will soon yield an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and will be followed by disarmament talks covering shorter-range missiles, chemical and conventional weapons.

"I consider it important that parliamentary representatives should promote the political dialogue among states with different social systems and associated with various military-political blocs".

He also appreciated the outcome of his talks with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak officials which covered new possibilities of economic cooperation, exchange of cultural values and promoting tourism.

Answering questions by Czechoslovak journalists, Philipp Jenninger said time has come to reassess military doctrines of both military-political alliances. However, before any steps are taken, much has to be discussed.

Referring to a question concerning territorial demands by the so-called landsmannschaften, he said the groups include people who still live in the past but they are only individuals enjoying no public support. Nevertheless, we have to resolutely combat their opinions by political means.

"The FRG wants all nuclear missiles to be eliminated from its territory as well as from the territory of other European states", Philipp Jenninger stressed, adding that as far as 72 FRG-based Pershings 1A are concerned, they should not be an insuperable obstacle at the Geneva disarmament talks.

Philipp Jenninger ended his four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for home.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD020906 Prague CTK in English 0801 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Prague July 2 (CTK) -- Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Prague Airport by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The visit of the Greek foreign minister to Czechoslovakia significantly contributes to the development of the political, economic and cultural dialogue between the two countries. Apart from bilateral issues, the Greek minister will hold talks in Czechoslovakia on international questions. [passage omitted]

Received by Chnoupek

LD021545 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Talks took place today in the Cernin Palace in Prague between Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic.

Reviewing the international situation, Minister Chnoupek stated that thanks to the peace efforts of the Soviet Union it has been possible recently to stop the build-up of international tension. He informed the guest in detail about the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which expressed the new approaches of the socialist countries and the new philosopy of political thinking in international relations.

In particular, he explained in detail the principles of the defensive military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact. Going on to speak about the Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, he drew attention to the obstacles that attempt to exclude from the negotiations the issue of the U.S. nuclear warheads on the Pershing-1A missiles that belong to the Bundeswehr. We are categorically against the FRG gaining access to nuclear weapons in this way, stated Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Karolos Papoulias spoke in detail about the NATO Council session in Reykjavik, and described its results as encouraging and promising. In his words, the communique that was adopted, as well as the talks, expressed Europe's efforts to conclude an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles. The Greek minister went on to inform Bohuslav Chnoupek in greater detail about the summit of EEC representatives which, according to his words, despite the existing problems was pursuing the goal of European unity. He also expressed thanks for Czechoslovakia's support for a settlement of the Cyprus question, and welcomed the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on this problem.

Briefs Chnoupek on Cyprus

NC040505 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 4 Jul 87

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias has briefed his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, on the Cyprus issue and our country's position on problems being created by Turkey. This briefing occurred during Papoulias' 2-day visit to Prague. The two foreign ministers also discussed international matters. Papoulias also met with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. During the talks it was noted that there has been development in bilateral relations in all fields. The Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed his country's support for Greece's request to organize the 1996 Olympic games.

Received by Husak

LD021942 Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received visiting Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias here today for a debate on bilateral relations and current world affairs.

During the discussion, both officials appreciated the present state of Czechoslovak-Greek ties and expressed interest in a further expansion of contacts in all areas.

On world issues, both sides stressed the need for further steps to strengthen peace and lower the level of military confrontation, and called for a speedy conclusion of arms control agreements currently being negotiated to reduce or eliminate nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons.

They also agreed a declaration of zones rid of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe, the Balkans and other parts of the world would help lower tension and boost trust and cooperation among nations.

Meets With Strougal

LD021943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Karolos Papoulias, foreign affairs minister of the Greek Republic, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. In a cordial atmosphere they discussed a wide range of issues concerning the international situation and mutual relations. They paid particular attention to European problems, which can be solved only by mutual respect and cooperation, regardless of the political and economic systems of different countries. In this respect relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece are a good example, because they are characterized by mutual understanding and are multifaceted.

The two officials agreed that economic cooperation must be adapted to their highly developed political relations; a dynamic growth in goods exchange must be restored, and trends must be promoted toward modern forms of cooperation, particularly in industry. They stressed that they could not be satisfied with existing results in cooperation and joint activity on third markets; on the contrary, new forms which suited both countries had to be expanded and sought. At the same time it should not be forgotten that trade is a two-way process, and purchases and undertakings in both countries therefore had to be stepped up. It is from this viewpoint that all further talks have to be thoroughly prepared.

Lubomir Strougal and Karolos Papoulias stressed that a deeper mutual knowledge and understanding would make it possible to promote a new quality in their contacts, which is advantageous not only for both countries, but also for improving relations on the whole continent.

Speaks at Dinner

LD022141 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Prague, July 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here Thursday in honour of visiting Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

In his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the successfully developing political dialogue between the two countries, expressing the interest in further intensification of economic and cultural relations.

The Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the proposal for the liquidation of medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe, evokes hopes of the improvement of the international atmosphere, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, pointing to the Czechoslovak and GDR joint proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free and chemical-free zone in Europe, to Czechoslovakia's attempts at a successful conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting, and its readiness to develop cooperation in economic, humanitarian and other spheres.

Karolos Papoulias expressed satisfaction at the results of his visit to Czechoslovakia, describing it as a significant contribution to the deepening of Czechoslovak-Greek contacts.

Greece has been watching Czechoslovakia's initiatives aimed at the strengthening of peace and security both in Europe and the whole world with great interest, the Greek minister said, expressing his country's consent to Czechoslovakia's proposal for the creation of a chemical-free zone in central Europe.

He stressed that the Greek foreign policy supports the strengthening of peace and security in the world, pointing to Greece's participation in the six states' initiatives containing concrete proposals for a mutual control leading to a halt to nuclear tests, and creating the atmosphere of confidence in east-west relations.

The Greek representative emphasized his country's efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, adding that it welcomes any initiative aimed at the reduction of nuclear and conventional armament.

Minister Papoulias also mentioned the Greek-Turkish relations, stressing that Greece is ready to resume harmonious contacts with neighbouring Turkey based on the respect for the principles of international law, international conventions, and agreements between international organizations. He pointed out Greece's support for all efforts aimed at the settlement of the Cyprus issue through peaceful means.

Holds Final Meeting

LD031321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias met in Prague today for their final meeting. They expressed satisfaction over the positive advancement of bilateral relations. They called for the reinforcement of economic cooperation, and noted that significant progress has been made in scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. This is shown by the implementation of 39 projects of joint interest in the spheres of machine-building, agriculture, microelectronics, and in protection of the atmosphere. When assessing international issues the two ministers paid special attention to the situation in Europe, the Mediterranean and also in the hotbeds of tension in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed his partner about the Czechoslovak contribution to the advancement of the all-European process and also with the activity of the USSR aimed at the successful completion of the follow-up meeting in Vienna. He said that we want to continue to reinforce the advancement of international cooperation in military-political, economic, humanitarian and ecological spheres. This is shown by the Czechoslovak proposal to convene an economic forum in Prague and also by Czechoslovak support to the Soviet proposal to organize a conference in Moscow on advancing humanitarian cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, speaking about Cyprus, said that the situation could be tackled only by peaceful and political means. He called for the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and for respect for its nonaligned status.

Karolos Papoulias reconfirmed the interest of his country in the double-zero option for dealing with the problems of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. He also expressed his full consent with the Czechoslovak stance on dealing with the issue of Cyprus.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

LD032210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] At the end of their 2-day talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Karolos Papoulias today signed a protocol on consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and Greece. The document supplements the provisions of the agreements between both countries and creates conditions for stepping up cooperation in the international sphere.

A 3-year program of bilateral cultural and educational cooperation was also signed today. It provides for the dynamic development of contacts in the fields of culture, education, science, health care, and sports.

Departs 3 July

LD031706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, who has been in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, left Prague today. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and other officials.

HUSAK RECEIVES FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD021954 Prague CTK in English 1457 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here today President of the West German DGB [German Trade Union Federation] Trade Union Ernst Breit who leads a DGB delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated the development of cooperational between the Czechoslovak trade union movement and the DDG and voiced their determination to boost mutual contacts, to get to know each other better and to exchange experiences.

Gustav Husak appreciated the contacts between the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement and the DGB, saying they aim at improving the political dialogue, good neighbourly relations, at easing tension in the world, developing cooperation in the whole of Europe and at nuclear disarmament.

'CONSULTATIVE MEETING' AT FOREIGN MINISTRY ENDS

AU021950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Focusing on the Solution of Key Tasks"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A consultative meeting of senior officials and party functionaries of the Czechoslovak foreign service continued at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. It was attended by Michal Stefanak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [paragraph continues]

Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban spoke about the restructuring of the Czechoslovak national economy's economic mechanism and its implications for foreign trade. Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, spoke about the work of party members and the activity of party organizations abroad and Roman Narozny, deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke about the orientation of propaganda activity destined for abroad. In his closing statement Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the fact that the main focus of the consultative meeting was how to best and in the most comprehensive political manner live up to one's share in implementing the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the area of foreign policy. He further stressed that in specifying the tasks of the Czechoslovak foreign service all our efforts must be consistently subordinated to the successful solution of the key tasks of international life.

BLOC SHIELDS ROMANIA FROM U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE

AU031648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 87 p 7

[Jan Skoda commentary in the "Foreign-Political Notes" column: "Romania Will Not Bow Its Head"]

[Text] U.S. relations with the socialist countries do not essentially transcend their usual framework. Its borders are delineated by sharp anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and by the endeavor to play off one country of the socialist community against another. According to cold-war apologists, this policy is "wedge-driving" and "differentiated rewarding" is to be applied in all spheres of Washington's contacts with the socialist countries -- trade relations included -- whenever there is scope for pressure, extortion, and provocation.

This is practiced despite the experience of many years proving to the Washington government the negative consequences of introducing political aims into foreign trade with the socialist countries. It is sufficient to recall the million-dollar losses of U.S. farmers after the declaration of an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. And, in the current exacerbated competition on the work markets, the various restrictive measures, sanctions, and embargoes are also apt to turn against their authors.

We must regard the latest step taken by the U.S. Senate -- it has adopted a totally unjustified amendment, banning socialist Romania from receiving most-favored-nation status in mutual trade for a period of 6 months -- in the same way. Or has perhaps something changed in the Romanian leadership's foreign policy, "displeasing" the U.S. politicians? That is exactly the point -- the substance of the U.S. Senate's step is that nothing has changed. Romania is still a firm link of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA, a force of peace, progress, and socialism. This was also confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to Romania, which demonstrated the unity of views held by leading representatives in the Soviet Union and Romania on the key issues in international policy, but also in the development of socialism.

Allegedly, the American senators felt "indignation" over Romania's nonadherence to human rights. But they also felt the same way more than 5 years ago, when they took back the most-favored-nation status in trade from Poland (which they recently returned to them), and when they believed that by doing this they would deliver a lethal blow to the disrupted Polish economy and help the counterrevolutionary forces seize power. But Washington has not learned from its defeat. Like Poland in the past, Romania, too, will not bow to U.S. pressure today. It is shielded in this by the unity and mutual assistance of socialist countries.

CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. CONCLUDED

AU021646 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK Report in the "International Contacts" column: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on civil aviation between the CSSR and the United States was concluded in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday. It was signed by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Julian M. Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR. The agreement provides the legal framework for regulating relations between the two countries in the area of civil aviation on more stable and longer-term foundations.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM OUSTS BABINSKY GROUP MEMBERS FROM PARTY

LD031739 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] At its meeting today the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved a draft bill on state enterprises and decided that the bill will be published on 18 July and submitted for public debate. At the same time it adopted a set of measures for a broad, democratic examination of this important document. It instructed party bodies and organizations to dedicate their full attention to the debate of the bill within the party, and to explain broadly its intentions to the working people. Working collectives, national committees, bodies, organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement, other National Front organizations, and individual citizens will be able to voice their suggestions and recommendations on the draft bill. Comments sent to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the National Front will be considered responsibly and used when the final version of the bill is down up. The aim of the debate is to explain more deeply the profound restructuring of the economic mechanism, which is beginning to be implemented gradually on the basis of a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Its purpose is the further development of the national economy, and the improvement of living standards.

The Presidium also discussed a report on the trend in criminal activity submitted by the Procurator General of the Republic along with the Federal Interior Ministry. They pointed out that overall criminality has been stagnating during the past years, but that the number of some dangerous criminal acts, especially violent ones, has been on the increase. Economic criminal acts, above all against property in socialist ownership, account for approximately one quarter of the overall figure. The improvement in the quality of work by those authorities involved in criminal proceedings, the raising of the effectiveness of social prevention of unlawful acts, and the educational influence of sentences are an important prerequisite for reducing criminality. The endeavor by bodies of the National Security Corps, prosecution, and judiciary must be concentrated in particular on fighting serious crimes, and on a faster procedure in dealing with individual cases. An effective protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens is also an important task.

The Presidium gave to the relevant bodies specific tasks aimed at strengthening all-round socialist rule of law. The necessity to consistently push through in practice the tasks set out in a letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the fight against the violation of the principles of the socialist rule of law, morality, and discipline of 1983, and the measures adopted on the subject by the Federal Government, was also stressed. Party bodies, organizations, and Communists, especially leading officials, are dutybound to apply everywhere and in everyday life, the duties arising from them. It is the task of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission to carry out investigations along the party line and to draw conclusion in accordance with party statutes in cases where socialist legality and party standards are violated. In this connection the Presidium decided to expel from the ranks of the CPCZ, persons from the Babinsky group and accomplices, sentenced in the trial which had taken place in Bratislava, involving the stealing of property in socialist ownership and other criminal activity.

The Presidium approved a set of specific measures to safeguard the implementation of the tasks set out by the 5th session of the CPCZ Central Committee to intensify scientific and technological development. It noted information on findings acquired during the work done to date on the overall prognosis of the scientific, technological, economic, and social development of Czecholovakia up to the year 2010. It acquainted itself with a report on the course of the 9th congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, and appreciated the resolve of workers in the press, radio, and television to contribute actively to the implementation of the line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, to the struggle for intensifying social and economic development, for the restructuring of the economic mechanism, for the further democratization of our society, and the expansion of public information.

The Presidium noted information on the talks held by Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak officials with Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Federal Assembly, and on the visit of Ernst Breit, chairman of the West German trades union, to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council, and his meeting with Gustav Husak. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed some other questions in the sphere of the economy, and internal and external policy.

'JAZZ SECTION' MEMBER KOURIL RELEASED

AU031415 Paris AFP in English 0211 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Prague, July 3 (AFP) -- Vladimir Kouril, secretary of the dissident Czechoslovak cultural group "Jazz section", was released from prison here on Thursday after serving a 10-month sentence for "illegal commercial activities," a reliable source said.

Mr. Kouril had been arrested last September 2 along with several other members of the group, including its president, Karel Srp. Mr. Srp, who was sentenced to 16 months, is still in prison. Three other "Jazz Section" members received suspended sentences.

Mr. Kouril suffers from a kidney ailment, for which he had been hospitalized last month.

MEYER CRITICIZES U.S. PROPOSAL ON FRG MISSILES

LD021444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- In response to questions from foreign correspondents, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman, said about the current discussion on Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles stationed in the FRG that the GDR opposes discarding the historical chance of a disarmament agreement concerning medium-range missiles because of new obstacles. Public opinion in Europe and far beyond has favored using the opportunity presented by such an agreement for the first time in postwar history to embark along the path to disarmament.

If the demand is currently being made by the U.S. to destroy all Soviet operational and tactical missiles but to maintain the nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles in possession of the Bundeswehr, then this approach to disarmament negotiations contradicts the principle of equality and equal security. It counters the aim of liquidating the overall complex of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. The nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles are U.S. property and consequently cannot be excluded from a relevant agreement. In addition, any other approach means a violation of the international regime laid down by the treaty for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The spokesman pointed out that the FRG has declared its support for the double-zero option for longer- and shorter-range medium-range missiles. It is now high time that the FRG Government support and promote the removal of all medium-range missiles without qualification and reservations. The GDR will continue to make its active contribution so that such an agreement can be concluded this year.

OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE U.S. INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY

Honecker Cables Reagan

LD040918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- To mark U.S. Independence Day, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It says: "Peace, disarmament, and cooperation are the most important requirement of our time. We can make an important contribution to this through the constructive development of relations between the GDR and the U.S. on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference, and mutual benefit."

Axen Attends Envoy's Fete

LD031913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- To mark his country's independence day, Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today.

The reception was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee, and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Professor Heinrich Homann, deputy of chairman of the Council of State; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other GDR public figures, including Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs. The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR were present.

BERLIN'S 750TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS

Berliners Greet Officials

LD041404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- The great festive procession to mark the 750th anniversary of the city began in the center of Berlin at 1300. Over 40,000 participants will depict various periods of Berlin between the 13th and 20th centuries in the next few hours in colorful tableaus. Berliners and their guests gathered between the Brandenburg Gate and Strausberg Square to experience this high point in the anniversary year. A warm welcome was given to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. The actors and spectators in dense crowds also greeeted other public figures and numerous foreign guests. [passage omitted]

Together with Erich Honecker, those taking their places in the main reviewing stand included the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hermann Axen; Hans-Joachim Boeheme; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Heinz Kessler; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Siegfried Krenz; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Inge Lange; Gerhard Mueller; Margarete Mueller; and Gerhard Schuerer. [passage omitted]

The guests included DKP Chairman Herbert Mies and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were invited. Also present were Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of Warsaw Pact states in the NVA [National People's Army]. Lieutenant General Karl-Keinz Drews, city commandant of Berlin, was present. [passage omitted]

Honecker Greets PRC Delegates

LD041809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin 4 Jul (ADN) -- There were warm meetings between Erich Honecker and foreign guests today shortly before the start of the great festive procession to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin. Erich Honecker joyfully welcomed Feng Wenbin, chairman of the CPC Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data. Both politicians have known each other since the third World Festival of Youth and Students in Berlin in 1951 when Feng led the Chinese delegation as first secretary of the former New Democratic Youth Federation.

Erich Honecker expressed his warm thanks for a picture album from the time of ten youth movement. Such a present evoked good and pleasant memories. Erich Honecker asked Feng Wenbin, whom he also met in Beijing during his friendship visit last October, to convey his warm regards to Deng Xiaoping and all friends and comrades. He recalled his successful and enjoyable stay in China with pleasure.

Feng Wenbin told Erich Honecker of his experiences in the GDR where in the last few days he visited a cooperative farm in the Potsdam Bezirk [area] production plant and social institutions and held many conversations with workers, party functionaries and cooperative farmers. He was very impressed by the GDR's strong economy. We have learned much, he remarked. These impressions are very valuable for his work as chairman of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the Central Committe of the Chinese Communist Party.

Erich Honecker warmly welcomed Zhu Min, daughter of the significant revolutionary and marshal of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Zhu De. She, too, was in the vanguard of friendship between Chinese and German Communists which Erich Honecker met in Beijing in October.

Zhu Min said that she was happy to meet dear friends once again in the GDR. The naming of the 28th secondary school in Hohenschoenhausen after her father, whose 100th birthday was recently celebrated, filled her with great joy.

Before the start of the procession, Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the SED, presented secretaries of party committees from the capitals of socialist countries, as well as from Paris and Rome.

JOINT POLISH PILOT TRAINING EXERCISES END 3 JULY

LD031433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Fighter pilots of the National People's Army [NVA] and the Polish Army ended their joint training with a brotherhood-in-arms meeting in the Yuriy Gagarin Squadron today. The participants reaffirmed their determination to protect socialism and peace reliably alongside the comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other allied forces. During the stay of several days by the Polish comrades-in-arms there was a comparison of performances to find the best pilots, technicians, and mechanics. The guests placed a wreath at the memorial in Berlin to the joint struggle of Polish soldiers and German antifascists.

Fighter pilots from the NVA squadron took part in joint training in Poland at the same time.

USSR'S LIGACHEV ARRIVES FOR 'SHORT REST'

LD041700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Yegor Ligachev has arrived in Hungary. The member of the Politburo of the Soviet sister party and secretary of the Central Committee, has been invited by the MSZMP Central Committee for a short rest. Yegor Ligachev was last in Hungary in April, on an official visit at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

SARLOS RETURNS FROM PACT MEETING IN WARSAW

LD032022 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament Istvan Sarlos returned to Budapest Friday from Warsaw. The head of Hungarian legislation took part in a meeting of the parliamentary heads of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

NEMETH GREETS PRESIDENT REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD042244 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council sent a telegram to Ronald Reagan president of the United States of America on the National holiday of that country.

VISITING U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTERS RECEIVED BY HORN

AU051427 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations, who is on a private visit in Hungary, held talks in the Foreign Ministry on 29 June on issues concerning the activity of the world organization. The U.S. diplomat was received by Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

MSZMP'S LUKACS, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ALGERIA

LD032019 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Headed by Janos Lukacs, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, a party and state delegation left for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Friday. The delegation is to take part in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of independence.

SZUROS MEETS WITH VISITING PRC PARTY OFFICIAL

LD032024 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Secretary of the HSWP CC Matyas Szuros on Friday met Sung-Zheng Chiung [name as received], deputy president of a consultative body working alongside the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), who is paying a friendly visit to Hungary. At the meeting held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, which was also attended by Zhu Ankang, ambassador to Hungary of the People's Republic of China, current issues of relations between the HSWP and CCP were discussed.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION 2 JULY

LD021935 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] We have just had news from MTI that the session of the MSZMP Central Committee, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, has ended. The Central Committee debated and accepted the report concerning the program for social-economic resurgence. A communique will be issued about the session.

States Position on Economy

LD032309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] The standpoint of the MSZMP Central Committee on the program of economic-social resurgence has been made public.

The Central Committee has established: In the current situation, a period of stabilization is necessary, in which the harmony of production and consumption must be created, and the requirement that we can only distribute what we have produced must be asserted.

The Central Committee believes that a shorter phase of stabilization, and longer-term phase of resurgence, are necessary to halt the unfavorable processes present in economic life, in the interest of preparing a change in a favorable direction. In the first phase, the process of falling into debt must be gradually halted. The deficit of the state budget must be reduced, and then eliminated. In the interest of a resurgence, there must be an acceleration of adjustment to intensive development and to the world economic processes, of structural transformation serving lasting changes, of technical development, of a reduction of expenditures, and, with all these, of an improvement in efficiency.

There is a need to bring about a wide-ranging resurgence of the economic reform process. By modifying the system of enterprise tax, the number and amount of taxes directly burdening producers must be reduced, and at the same time, taxes relating to consumption must be increased.

The Central Committee agrees that after suitable preparation a general turnover tax of the value added type should be introduced. It acknowledges that this will involve a reduction in producer prices and, because of the dismantling of subsidies, an increase in consumer prices.

Providing the resources needed for effective production, the transformation of the structure and the acceleration of technological development involves a temporary restriction on public and private consumption.

We are endeavoring to maintain social security. It is necessary to prepare for the handling of the amelioration of the new social problems accompanying the transformation of the economic structure.

In the taxation of the population, changes are needed to make possible the proportional bearing of the public burdens. The Central Committee agrees that after suitable preparation personal income tax should be introduced. The system of taxation must be easy to survey and its magnitude must be determined so that the strata with higher incomes should bear a greater burden of the tax, while retaining the interest in increasing performance.

The groups and strata in a socially disadvantaged position must not be detrimentally affected by taxation. Net earnings deriving from the working hours proper must not be reduced in substance with the introduction of personal tax. In the interest of taxing and controlling the significant incomes which up to now were kept out of taxation, taxation is to be supplemented by a statement and an accounting of wealth.

The transformation of the product structure demands the regrouping or regroupment [atcsoportositasat, illetve atcsoportosulasat] of the work force. The selection of a workplace must be brought into better harmony with society's interest without harming the citizen's right to work. In dissolving the tensions that go with this, the store of measures of the employment policy must be expanded with the development of flexible forms.

For the realization of our economic social program there is an indispensable need for the development of socialist democracy, and the modernization of the operation of the system of political institutions. The events, occurrences [jelensegek], and decisions important for society should be given greater publicity. The party's whole activity should serve social economic resurgence and the acceleration of a reform processes.

The Central Committee has decided that, within the framework of the development of the system of political institutions, it will place on the agenda the main issues connected with the development of the party's internal life and ideological work.

It is the conviction of the Central Committee that the program of resurgence is realizable with steadfast and purposeful work, with the mobilization of the forces or society, and with the national joining of forces. Its successful implementation serves the realization of our socialist objectives and the prosperity of our people, the Central Committee's stresses.

PALFY, HARAZSTI VIEWS COINCIDE ON POST-KADAR OUTLOOK

PM260832 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Luc Rosenzweig dispatch: "Faded Attractions of 'Hungarian Model'"]

[Text] Budapest -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze began a 2-day visit to Hungary Wednesday 17 June.

At a meeting with Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, Shevardnadze cited the process of change affecting all areas of the Soviet economy and society.

The visit takes place at a time when Hungary is pondering its political and economic future.

Intelligence, lucidity, and the ability to conduct discerning analyses are qualities generally attributed to the Hungarians. Accustomed from childhood to learning facts through the medium of a difficult language with infinitely complex nuances and grammar, they are free from the Germanic and Slavic mental sluggishness of the peoples that surround them, without, however, lapsing into the sometimes rather obvious Romanian cunning.

Making allowances for the irritating sense of superiority that many Hungarians feel and the extreme nationalism that sometimes degenerates into uncontrolled chauvinism, it has been possible in this spring 1987 to listen for hours on end to expressions of the Hungarian view of today's world -- to hear Hungarians, whether officials or oppositionists, talking about a Hungary that they all feel is at the end of an era, about an inevitable "post-Kadar" era that they all hope for and yet at the same time fear. The reason for this is readily understood: The "old man" -- as people here call the person who since 1956 has embodied both the bloodthirsty end to a revolution and the famous "goulash socialism" whose face, if not human, is at least free from excessively flagrant brutality -- is approaching the end of his reign.

The analysis formed by Jozsef Palfy, chairman of the National Hungarian Journalists Association and editor of the influential weekly MAGYARORSZAG, coincides with that of oppositionist Miklos Harazsti, a socialist compulsorily unemployed as a result of a professional ban: Within the space of a year Janos Kadar, 75, has lost most of the confidence he enjoyed throughout the length and breadth of the country to help make ends meet ("I get by, like everyone else!"), is well aware from the questions put to him in the provinces that the "Kadar effect" is no longer working. "Consider De Gaulle's position in late 1967 or early 1968," he explained to us: "He was someone with acknowledged historical merits but in whom people no longer had confidence for the future!"

Miklos Harazsti was much tougher: "For most Hungarians Kadar and communism are now the old system. The question is no longer whether they have a future but when and how they will fall and who will replace them...." The present government can be compared to Necker [French financier and statesman], trying its utmost to maintain the functioning of a country in economic decline and political disenchantment.

Is this an excessively black picture? It is a Hungarian version of the kind of pessimism in which central Europeans indulge, to the accompaniment of gypsy violins? A visitor who allowed himself to be carried away by the whirlwind life of Budapest, impressed by the abundance of consumer goods of every provenance heaped in the store windows along Lenin avenue -- high-quality food products, Japanese electronic goods, and other trappings or modernity -- would be tempted to deem our two Hungarians unfair with their leaders. Like the East German tourist who pointed out to us that the two German-language papers published in Hungary -- the daily NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN and the weekly BUDAPESTER RUNDSCHAU -- are much closer in content and presentation to Western publications than to the gloomy "organs" of the GDR....

"If we reasoned that way," Miklos Harazsti retorted to us, "it would mean we accepted Yalta, and that we judged our country's situation with the same yardstick as we apply to that in the other Eastern bloc countries regarding both material prosperity and democratic freedoms!" Traditionally Hungary has always measured itself against neighboring Austria, industrial Bohemia, or efficient Germany. It is no longer satisfied with being less dictatorial than Romania, less subordinate to the USSR than Czechoslovakia, or less economically enfeebled than Poland or Yugoslavia. If one had to define the nature of the consensus Hungarians share, despite their ideological differences, it would have to be sought in their desire to play "in the premier league" in the international competition. Having been primus inter pares of the peoples united under the double Hapsburg monarchy, the Hungarian people find it all the more difficult to endure the present mediocrity and economic and political backwardness, to which they are condemned by the fact that they ended up on the wrong side after Yalta, because they feel they can do better.

But meanwhile they have to live, and this struggle for material survival alone more than fully occupies the energies of a large proportion of the population. "Living standards have not fallen, but now you have to work twice as hard to be able to buy the same amount of goods!" was the wry comment -- without too much ill feeling toward the authorities -- from one official of Budapest's Jewish community in favor with official circles.

The devaluation of the florin, price hikes, uncertainty about employment -- for the first time in a socialist country a 1986 law authorizes enterprises to go bankrupt -- are now on the agenda. This situation is reflected specifically in that with an "officially recognized" average income of 6,000 florins a month, it costs 130,000 florins to buy a Skoda, a Czechoslovak car not much greatly prized in the West but highly rated here; 60 florins for a kilo of asparagus, that appears on the market with the first of the sunny weather; and approximately 100 florins for a decent meal in one of the many modest restaurants available to the capital's hungry populace. Of course it is pointless to try to convert these figures into francs. It is enough to calculate purchasing power in terms of hours, months, and years of work: 4 months' salary for a skilled worker to buy an East German M2 motorcycle, the same for a Japanese mini hi-fi system, and almost 50 years' income for the small house in the Buda hills, the dream of the capital's poorly housed population.

There is no need to look any further for the reason for the loss of popularity suffered by Janos Kadar and his regime: The delicate balance that has enabled government to appear in a good light to the population is about to disappear. The "changes" taking place in the Soviet Union are a source of anxiety: "The last time there was a great deal of talk about a reform movement in the USSR was at the start of Nikita Khrushchev's accession to power," Miklos Harazsti observed skeptically: "6 months later the Russian tanks were in the streets of Budapest." More specifically the "restructuring" policy and other instances of "openness" are not generating much enthusiasm: Basically it is believed that Hungary's gains in terms of democracy and openness extend well beyond those that the Soviet leader is trying to promote in his own country, and the fear is that the "reorganization" of "big brother's" economy could even further restrict Hungary's international scope for maneuvering.

Spokesmen for the democratic opposition such as Janos Kis, former member of the Academy of Sciences' philosophy section, believe that "everyone can perceive whatever they want in Gorbachevism: Authoritarian technocrats regard it as an opportunity to restore economic and police order in the country, while party 'renewalists' believe that they are right to pursue their efforts to combine increased efficiency at work with greater political democracy."

The application of the economic reforms in the USSR to the entire system of relations among CEMA countries worries certain leaders who were very satisfied with the preexisting laxity: The functioning rationalization of these Eastern bloc countries' common market threatens to hinder the "tricks" that enable countries such as Hungary to seek in the Western countries valuable currencies that enable them to keep their heads above water for a while.

Nevertheless, leaving aside the Hungarians' ancestral fears of initiatives originating from the East, one can perceive a kind of political animation, perhaps petty, within the capital's informed circles, whose favorite game is to speculate endlessly about future reshuffles in the leadership group. All the scenarios presented to us envisage Janos Kadar's imminent retirement but they differ in their conclusions, depending on the position of whoever conceived them.

Jozsef Palfy is putting his money on the president's imminent retirement: He believes that for health reasons Pal Losonczi will hand over his duties to current Prime Minister Karoly Nemeth and that the key government and party posts will be allocated to a new generation of leaders, among whom the names of Janos Berecz, Matias Szuros, and Istvan Horvath recur most frequently (Janos Berecz is MSZMP Central Committee secretary responsible for propaganda, Matias Szuros is director of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, and Istvan Horvath, former interior minister, is a Central Committee secretary -- LE MONDE editor's note).

Potential successors to the "old man" are somewhat artificially divided between reformers and conservatives -- "a novelty introduced by Gorbachev into the communist way of thinking," Miklos Harazsti observed mischievously, "because he initiated a de facto two-party system within the Stalinist system, and even if he succumbs to the internal resistance this will remain." The real gulf is not that which currently separates established oppositionists from established bureaucrats, but that between supporters of an economic reorganization based on more democracy and advocates of greater authoritarianism to accompany the necessary stringency.

The present time is one in which everyone is trying to test everyone else: For instance, democratic oppositionists have opened an alternative cultural center in a building overlooking the Danube, which recently held an exhibition devoted to Raoul Wallenberg that did not conceal the tragic end in Soviet jails that was the fate of this savior of thousands of Budapest Jews. The center, opened in early May by spokesman for the independent Jewish group Shalom Gyorgy Gado, is designed to provide a meeting place for the "autonomous" cultural and political trends currently prospering thanks to the paralysis of the apparatus -- environmentalists opposed to the Nagymaros barrier across the Danube, grassroots Catholics dissatisfied with their hierarchy's excessively close cooperation with the government, concscientious objectors....

The alternative culture center so far consists of no more than a couple of refurbished rooms at the bottom of a garden. But it is here that links are being forged that could perhaps make Hungary an important axis in a new Europe, by restoring the connection with a traditional intellectual liberalism and openness to both East and West. People will then wonder why they ignored it for so long.

BRIEFS

YOUTH JOB PROSPECTS -- Job opportunities for young people have been showing a considerable drop in the last year, with 140,000 finishing secondary school or university, and 120,000-122,000 expected to seek work. Vacancies, as compiled by the Government Statistics Office, are some 125,000, a proportion of only 103 jobs per 100 applicants. This represents a drop of 15,000 over last year's figures, the steepest being in industry, particularly construction. Some areas such as water management show a small rise, but in all fields, the vacancy rate is unevenly spread across the country. The greatest problem concern girls with general secondary eduction, for whom only 34 percent are guaranteed work. [Text] [Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 3 Jul 87 LD]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO JAPAN

Gwiazda Sees Daihatsu Plant

LD022252 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 -- Members of the official Polish state delegation Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz visited the Daihatsu Motor Co. today.

The Polish officials had talks with chairman of the firm T. Eguchi and his deputy H. Yasumura. They also got acquainted with the functioning of the Daihatsu Kyodo branch.

Talks Prove Bilateral Interest

LD022230 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 2 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondents Mical Czarnecki, Andrzej Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski's five-day official state visit to Japan came to a close. It was for the first time in history that a head of the Polish state arrived in the country of Rising Sun and similarly, for the first time in history, the Japanese leader Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone paid a visit to Poland in January this year.

The exchange of top-level state visit taking place within so short a time span is not a frequent phenomenon in international relations. In the case of Poland and Japan this is proof of bilateral interest in tightening contacts in all fields and in developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Polish visit to Japan was also a clear confirmation of Poland's being open to dialogue and international cooperation, and seeking the development of relations with all countries which wish to help solve problems facing the world today. Considering the previous visits by the president of the Council of State to Asian states -- India, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mongolia -- one can also speak about a kind of Poland's new opening to the East and the South.

The Japanese leaders showed considerable interest in Poland's stance towards international threats, including issues of peace and disarmament. They stressed, just like the Polish side, that a major intensification of bilateral relations would be mutually beneficial -- to Poland and Japan alike.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Japan was timed to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the resumption of bilateral relations between the two countries. It was the highlight of this jubilee, the confirmation of all accomplishments in bilateral relations over the past three decades, and also the start of a qualitatively new stage of these relations. It created a favourable climate for expanding contacts and intensive development of cooperation in many a field.

Communique Describes Visit

LD021254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski ended his official state visit to Japan and departed from Osaka airport today.

A press communique on the visit states that during his talks a broad review of Polish-Japanese relations was carried out and the most important issues of the international situation were discussed, with special mention of East-West relations and matters of disarmament and international security. Satisfaction was expressed with the present state of bilateral relations. Special attention was paid to the present state and prospects of economic cooperation and trade exchange. Significant possibilities for further broadening cooperation were pointed out, particularly in the fields of industrial cooperation, setting up mixed capital companies, and cooperation in third markets. The need for further intensification of cooperation in the fields of science and technology, environmental protection, air transportation, and culture was noted.

A wide-ranging exchange of views on international affairs was carried out, with the importance and need for action for the sake of peace by all states and nations, including Poland and Japan, was stressed. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction with his visit, expressed thanks for the hospitality afforded him, and invited the Japanese prime minister to visit Poland.

PAP Carries Communique

LD021714 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- Poland's president of the Council of State, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife paid a state visit to Japan between June 29 and July 2, 1987, at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

The Polish guest was received by his imperial highness the emperor of Japan, who gave a ceremonial dinner in his honour.

During his visit to Japan, the president of the Council of State was in Tokyo and the former Japanese capital -- Kyoto. In Tokyo and Osaka, he held useful and constructive talks with leading representatives of industrial and trade circles of Japan as well as with representatives of political parties and cultural and scientific figures.

The president of the Council of State conducted official talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, interest and understanding. They were attended by:

-- on the Polish side: Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary, and chairman of the Sejm (Parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee, Marian Orzechowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, minister of foreign affairs, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-premier, Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, Jerzy Breitkopf, chief of the Council of State Chancellery, and Ryszard Frackiewicz, Polish ambassador to Japan.

-- on the Japanese side: Tadashi Kuranari, minister of foreign affairs, Masaharu Gotoda, head of the prime minister's office, K. Fujita, Foreign Ministry general director for Asia, Hirokaji Arai, Foreign Ministry general director for information, analyses, research and planning, Kazutoshi Hasegawa, Foreign Ministry general director for Europe and Oceania, Susumu Matsubara, Japanese ambassador to Poland, Mitsutaka Akiho, Japanese ambassador designate to Poland.

During the talks, the sides made a broad review of Polish-Japanese relations and discussed the key issues of the international situation with particular regard to East-West relations and the questions of disarmament and international security.

They voiced satisfaction at the achieved state of bilateral relations and stressed the significance of political dialogue in overall relations and, in this context, highly assessed the results of the first official visit to Poland by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in January 1987.

The sides paid particular attention to the current state and prospects for economic cooperation and trade exchange. They pointed to considerable possibilities for their further expansion, especially as regards co-production, establishing joint ventures, and cooperation on third markets. The Polish side voiced a conviction that to develop mutually advantageous economic cooperation it is necessary to make further efforts aimed at solving the financial problems in mutual relations.

The need was stressed for further intensification of cooperation in science and technology, environment protection, air-transport, and culture. The Polish side welcomed with satisfaction plans to open a Japanese information centre in Warsaw in near future.

During the talks, president of the Council of State and the Japanese prime minister briefed each other on the economic and social development of their countries.

They made a broad exchange of views on international issues, including such global issues as peace and disarmament. Both leaders pointed out that to reach a secure world it is important to reduce tension and take up actions in arms reductions.

The sides agreed that East-West relations, and especially Soviet-American relations, are of particular importance for world peace and security.

They stressed the significance of and need for actions in favour of consolidating peace on the part of all states and nations, including Poland and Japan. In this context, the president of the Council of State presented Poland's new proposals on reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe through a gradual rarefaction of nuclear and conventional potentials and transformation of the character of military doctrines.

Both sides thoroughly informed each other on regional problems, and praticularly the developments in Europe against the background of the CSCE process, and in Asia.

The president of the Council of State expressed satisfaction at his visit and thanked for the hospitality extended to him in Japan. Wojciech Jaruzelski invited the Japanese prime minister to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Delegates Depart Osaka 2 July

LD022209 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondents M. Czarnecki and A. Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish president of the Council of State, ended Thursday his official state visit to Japan.

On the last day of his visit, in Kyoto, Jaruzelski received Kazuo Inamori, Japanese multi-millionaire and founder of the Inamori Foundation, which presents awards for outstanding cultural achievements. The reception was held at Inamori's request. During the talk Inamori told Jaruzelski that his foundation's award of 250 thousand dollars this year was granted to Andrzej Wajda for his films.

Jaruzelski also gave an interview to Asahi Kameyma, managing director of the Japanese KYODO agency. The agency's foreign editor, Nobuyuki Sato, attended the interview.

The chairman of the Council of State visited Kyoto historical monuments. Then at the Nijo Castle the guests listened to a concert of the "koto" (traditional Japanese musical instruments) and participated in the Japanese ceremony of tea brewing and drinking.

The Polish delegation also saw a Sumitomo collection of Chinese antique objects made of bronze from China. The collection, being on show at the Sun-oku Hakko Museum in Kyoto, is the biggest one of its kind outside China.

After visiting the emperor's summer castle surrounded by beautiful gradens, the Polish guests went to Osaka -- the grand centre of industry and trade where they paid a visit at the TV sets factory of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.

The president of the Council of State was welcomed by the firm's leadership with its chairman Akio Tanio. Part of the crew were also present, waving paper flags in national colors of Poland and Japan. There was also an inscription in Polish which read "We cordially welcome President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mrs Barbara Jaruzelski".

While visiting the production halls, the Polish guests showed particular interest in quality control, labour organization and technical improvements. The factory provides employment for 2,600 persons. The Matsushita firm produced its first black-and-white TV set in 1952. Since then, over 110 million TV sets have left the production line, including sets without traditional kinescopes, replaced by colour liquid-crystal screens.

The meeting was attended by heads of the delegations participating in the Ecosoc session now under way here. Present were also Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation Jean Ripert, Director of the U.N. European Office Jan Martenson and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe Gerard Hinteresser.

Member of the firm's managerial staff Tadakuzu Yamamoto briefed the Polish guests on the history and development plans of the concern.

The call at the Matsushita factory was the last point of the programme of the visit. Next, the Polish delegation went to the international airport in Osaka.

According to the Japanese tradition, the farewell ceremony had an unofficial character. The delegation was bidden farewell by head of the diplomatic protocol Ambassador Ishii and representative of the Japanese Foreign Ministry in the region of Kansai Ambassaador Amau. President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and the accompanying persons left Japan aboard a special plane of the "LOT" Polish airlines.

According to the programme, the Polish delegation made a stopover at Vladivostok. They will leave for home tomorrow.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1815 GMT on 3 July in a similar report adds: "On his way back from Japan to Poland, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski made a short stop-over in Moscow this morning. The Polish leader and his entourage were welcomed and then bidden farewell at the Moscow airport by Political Bureau Member, CPSU CC Secretary Aleksandr Yakovlev, CPSU CC Secretary Vadim Medvedev and other officials."]

Cables Emperor, Nakasone

LD021304 Warsaw PAP in English 1050 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 2: Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the following cable from aboard his plane after take off in Osaka:

Leaving the beautiful and hospitable Japanese land, on behalf of persons accompanying me and my own [as received], most cordially thank your Imperial Highness and you, Mr. Premier, as well as all those who made our visit so fruitful and pleasant. It was a strong confirmation of traditional friendship binding both our nations.

I especially highly value the meeting I had with your Imperial Highness, as well as talks with you, Mr. Premier, other eminent politicians and representatives of Japanese economic circles. I am convinced that they will contribute to a further consolidation of ties linking our countries, raising the level of mutual relations in all spheres.

I would like to express my deep satisfaction at the fact that the talks were sincere and constructive, passed in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and understanding. They confirm the fact that an active dialogue ad all-round cooperation between states, despite the existing differences, are not only possible but also necessary for an improvement of international atmosphere, growth of trust, in the interest of a peaceful future of the world.

Let me convey to your Imperial Highness and you, Mr. Premier best greetings of success for the Japanese people.

Return to Warsaw 3 July

LD031747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski together with accompanying personalities, returned to Warsaw after concluding an official state visit to Japan.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was greeted at Warsaw Okecie Airport by representatives of the highest authorities, led by Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner and Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski.

Jaruzelski Assesses Trip, Talks

LD032038 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] Wojciech Jaruzelski gave an extensive interview at Okecie Airport to a television news representative. Here is an excerpt:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] General, sir, I won't ask for an assessment of the visit, because life itself will give that assessment in the coming years and maybe even months, but I wonder whether you, General, are personally pleased with it?

[Jaruzelski] I think the visit has been summed up in a way, in various official statements that I had the opportunity to convey. They remain in force and history will undoubtedly augment them. I would not like it to correct them and if they are corrected, may it be in a favorable direction. But summing up, I assess the course and the results of the visit very highly, both as to the substance and at a completely personal level -- impressions, feelings. [end recording]

Gornicki Comments on Visit

LD032156 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Interview with Major Wieslaw Gornicki, press spokesman of Polish delegation visiting Japan, by unidentified correspondent at end of visit to Japan; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] We spent 4 days in Japan. May we ask a question of the delegation's press spokesman? How, Major, as the delegation's spokesman, do you assess the course of the visit? Did it go according to plan, or better or worse?

[Gornicki] I think the visit was exceptionally fruitful. With absolute certainty, it signifies the beginning of a new chapter, not only in bilateral relations, for this is a cliche, but in Polish-Japanese rapprochement, it is the first (?visit) on this scale for 30 years. I think all your viewers are interested in contacts with Daihatsu, because the Poles as a nation are great lovers of the motor industry. In this respect, a significant step forward was taken. Naturally, we are not bringing an agreement with us because this was not the aim. Such agreements are not concluded, in fact, on state visits, but the standpoints were brought very close and explained, concerning the chief ways of financing. There are many partners to this kind of agreement and not all details are revealed yet. But I would like to say that the Daihatsu matter is only one of the elements of cooperation between Poland and Japan intended for the coming months and years.

I would like to remind you that a Japanese mission is coming to Poland before the end of July, concerned with environmental protection technology. Well, they have considerable achievements, which we saw for ourselves. In September, there will be a Polish-Japanese scientific symposium on selected problems in scientific-technical cooperation.

The movement of individuals between both countries seems to be widening greatly, with visits by large youth groups from Poland and vice versa. We got a very realistic offer -- I can't talk about the details for the moment -- but a very realistic offer for the construction by the Japanese of a hotel in Warsaw. I think that talks will be finalized before the end of this year on setting up a regular air route between Warsaw and Tokyo.

What struck me most of all in Japan, personally, was the exceptional respect -- going far beyond the protocol of courtesy -- which the Japanese showed to General Jaruzelski and all the members of the delegation, too. There were excellent working conditions and very friendly and favorable press comment. So, from that aspect, the visit fulfilled not only all the expectations we attached to it but probably even exceeded them considerably.

PZPR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ADOPTS STAND ON REFORM

LD032227 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- The implementation of the second stage of the economic reform will be a difficult process, also because of the practical confrontation of the proposed concrete solutions with social expectations. The party's task is to create an atmosphere of social support around the second stage, stated the PUWP CC commission for economic policy, economic reform and employees' self-management which met here today to adopt a stand on the guidelines for the second stage of the economic reform.

The commission adopted a stand on "the guidelines for the second stage of the economic reform" and their implementation, which reads in part:

"The party's political will to accelerate qualitative changes in the economy and to consistently implement the reform found favourable conditions and met with public support.

"The discussion did not produce any proposals which could be defined as a substantial alternative concept. The contents of opinions expressed in the party -- like during a public discussion -- point to the general approval of the main assumptions of the 2nd stage of the economic reform included in the guidelines."

"The commission considers it the main practical problem to effectively introduce the concept of the second stage. The commission points to the fact that it would be a difficult process connected with costs. But it is necessary to achieve full effects of the reform.

"In order to quickly prepare a programme of implementing the second stage of the economic reform the commission considers it purposeful that during the July Sejm meeting the government present main conclusions from the public discussion on the guidelines, and ask for the Sejm's approval for fundamental solutions -- the ones accepted during the debate -- which are to be implemented, as well as present an initial outline of the implementation of the second stage, with particular regard to those intentions which are to be introduced, especially into the 1988 central annual plan," the stand read.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN PASSPORT POLICY

LD031031 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- The number of Polish citizens travelling abroad is growing every year, while the passport-granting procedure is systematically eased. The latest changes in this field were presented to PAP journalist by vice-director of the Internal Ministry's Passport Bureau Colonel Romuald Popowski. Excerpts:

For some time we have been dealing with the problem of people who went abroad and stayed there despite their declarations to the contrary stated in their passport applications. This caused a temporary and sometimes even permanent separation of many families.

In many such cases we tried to wait out some time, to suspend the issuance of passports for wives or children left behind in Poland. But the problem concerns many thousand people and as time passed it has swollen to a serious social and human issue. The separation of close relatives, spouses, parents and children was increasingly unnatural or, let us say, formal.

In this situation we have decided to change the hitherto practice of making passport decisions. We will now agree that spouses and children of persons who stayed abroad go there. Whenever the material status of the inviting person is shaky, we shall warn the applicants.

People who in the past failed to return to Poland from their foreign trips will be able to come to Poland at any time without fear of refusal of passport in the future. At the same time we have decided to lift the requirement of applying by Polish consular passport holders for the so-called exit clauses, Colonel Popowski said.

KULTURA CONFIDENT POPE'S VISIT REINFORCES DUTY

AU021128 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Witold Nawrocki commentary: "Poland as Common Good and Collective Duty"]

[Text] John Paul II's third pilgrimage to his fatherland is over. It was an important event in the life of all our people, and there is no Pole who could be indifferent to it. Regardless of what philosophic and social positions we view the course and results of the papal visit, one thing is most certainly common to our thoughts -- namely, that we are able to comprehend with increasing effectiveness that Poland is the common good and the common duty of all Poles. We continue to become aware with increasing clarity and accuracy that, as General Wojciech Jaruzelski said on 6 December 1986, our fatherland "is making a great historic experiment," the aim of which is cooperation between people holding various views and professing various axiological systems, various methods of studying reality, and various ways of viewing morality and humanism in common labors for the good of the country and people.

We remember that when the pope bid farewell to Poland on 23 June 1983 he also stressed that "Poland is a common asset of the entire nation, and all its sons and daughters must be aware of this because such an asset requires everyone's unceasing and honest efforts." Parting with his fatherland in Warsaw on 14 June 1987, John Paul II stressed that difficult problems require that everyone cooperates -- that the authorities and society cooperate. They also require dialogue and farsightedness so the situation of the "fatherland of a difficult challenge" may become better and better.

Through their highest authorities' statements, the party and the government have assured us for a long time that there is an extensive area in which we can jointly work for the sake of society's moral transformation, strengthen and foster social virtues, and consolidate the basic forms and institutions of social organization. Every event showing that believers and the Catholic Church participate in solving difficult problems has also been welcomed with praise and hope. More and more decisions of universal import continue to be made after people's general acceptance has been obtained and after public opinion has been polled. Fewer and fewer events take place outside the knowledge of individuals and groups of society. Efforts are continuing to clearly define the independence of the masses in public management.

We are confident that the pastoral seed sowed by the pope -- this is how General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the husbandman of our country, described John Paul II's pilgrimage -- will yield a harvest in the form of Poland's increased authority, of more effective performance, and of a more rigorous and literal regard for moral rules. This will determine the significance of that pastoral sowing activity, for if we correctly understand and fulfill our duties vis-a-vis the fatherland and if we work more efficiently for it, we can establish the common platform on which we can reconcile our varied interests and our varied ideas about reality.

If a modern interpretation were allowed of John the Baptist's words: "Do produce the fruit worthy of conversion and do not try to say unto yourself that 'Abraham is my father,'" then I would apply these words to all to believers and nonbelievers who know that "the ax is already at the roots of the trees" (Luke 3:8-9), that this is no time for disputes, and that the appeal for joint efforts to rescue and strengthen the fatherland, which feeds all of us, is inevitable.

John Paul's trip to Poland has confirmed that our country continues determinedly and consistently to realize the program for democratization, renewal, and reforms and to ensure that the wishes of individuals for independent activity are satisfied by enabling them to fulfill a most extensive range of social functions. This does not mean that no differences or problems exist in our country. They do exist, and no one will solve them for us. We must search for solutions jointly, perseveringly, continuously, and determinedly. Daily practice constantly teaches us that it is necessary to show respect for convictions different from ours and to be aware of the danger of ostracizing in any way the people thinking differently from us. It is not enough to expect and demand love. We must ourselves give testimony to love. Many of us understand this, although not all of us. What we need is cohesiveness, strength, the clarity of rights and duties, and truth in and about Poland, as Jaruzelski said at Okecie Airport when bidding farewell to the pope. John Paul II expressed the wish that Poland should become prosperous and happy in the interest of European peace and should share in the progress of nations on equal terms. We continue to search for roads to this progress, and it is our wish that as many Poles as possible participate in finding and straightening these roads. Regardless of how we reach the conviction that it is necessary to release all the energy of spirit and body in the work for individuals and society, we are all convinced that it is necessary to release this energy. Neither the hosts nor the guests had any doubts on this score at the moment of farewell.

DASCALESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN CAIRO

AU031852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES), 3/7/1987 -- Official talks started in Cairo between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi. The talks highlighted that the Romanian-Egyptian ties were underlain by the summit understandings and the results of the fruitful dialogue between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In the context, it was stressed that the frequent talks between the two heads of state in Bucharest and Cairo laid a solid foundation for the friendly ties between Romania and Egypt conferring on them lastingness, prospects and dynamism, in full accordance with the interests and aspirations of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, with the cause of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

The prime ministers underscored the special importance the two governments attach to intensifying and deepening links of friendship and collaboration, on an economic plane more particularly.

The talks concentrated on analyzing the stage of bilateral relations, the fact being assessed that positive results were scored through the diversification of commercial exchanges and the joint building of important economic units. A survey was made of concrete possibilities to conclude long-term contracts apt to impart stability and prospects to the commercial links between the two countries.

Expressing mutual satisfaction at the way in which important industrial cooperation ventures were carried out, the two prime ministers referred to the specific domains in which such a mutually advantageous way of cooperation could be further expanded. Emphasis was placed on the possibility of initiating new cooperation ventures in a number of spheres of joint interest. The two premiers asserted their governments' determination to make every effort for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation, and the best finalization of the cooperation ventures covenanted.

During the talks, which proceeded in a constructive spirit of esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers informed each other of the Romanian and Egyptian current preoccupations on the plane of economic and social construction. Views were also exchanged on current international issues.

The talks continue.

Attends Dinner

AU041838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 4/7/1987 -- Official talks continued in Cairo between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Prime Minister 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi of Egypt, the official delegations of the two countries participating.

The talks focused on questions related to further developing and deepening the economic collaboration between Romania and Egypt, in the spirit of the summit talks and understandings. In the context the sides approached ways to an undelayed application of certain concrete measures meant to given an impetus to and to diversify the mutually-advantageous domains of collaboration.

The Egyptian premier gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian prime minister. The two prime ministers expressed the belief that premises existed for a harmonious, dynamic development on multiple planes of the mutually-advantageous Romanian-Egyptian collaboration, and proposed toasts to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, to the prosperity of the two friendly peoples.

The Romanian prime minister visited the Al Wasta rolling stock repair works, a unit built by Romania. On the occasion, the beneficiaries expressed satisfaction at the high quality of workmanship and the technological standard of the machines, tools and installations delivered by Romanian relevant enterprises. The sides also pointed out possibilities to further deepen their mutually-advantageous bilateral economic collaboration.

Meets With Mubarak

AU021935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 2/7/1987 -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received on July 2 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who pays an official visit to Egypt, as a guest of that country's prime minister.

On the occasion President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mme Suzanne Mubarak were conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a friendly salute together with best wishes of good health and happiness, of fresh and important successes in the highly responsible activity devoted to the friendly Egyptian people's progress and prosperity.

Warmly thanking for the message extended, the Egyptian president conveyed to the Romanian head of state and to Mme Elena Ceausescu from Mme Mubarak and from himself a cordial salute of friendship, together with best wishes of good health, personal happiness and success, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

During the talk, they evoked with great satisfaction the relations of close friendship between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the fruitful talks conducted in Bucharest and Cairo, the relations of close collaboration established between Romania and Egypt, as a result of the understandings reached and documents signed at summit level. On the occasion, the two countries' determination was expressed to further the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue, in order to step up the bilateral collaboration in all domains.

During the interview the sides pointed out the attention paid by the two sides to deepening and diversifying the Romanian-Egyptian relationship, in the spirit of the summit understanding, and the permanent preoccupation with conferring on this relationship a continuously ascending, stable course of long prospects, so that it may hold an ever more important place in the foreign relations of the two countries, in general.

The sides looked at length into the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries along the line of developing and diversifying the exchange of goods and the collaboration between Romania and Egypt and of finding new projects of mutually-advantageous cooperation.

In the context, the sides asserted the wish to develop further the bilateral economic relations, and expressed the will to find ways to solve, as part of the bilateral collaboration, the economic questions of mutual interest, to enhance considerably the total volume of commercial exchanges, of cooperation in production, in keeping with the understandings established at summit level.

During the interview the sides reviewed the current preoccupations of the two countries in the plane of economic and social development. At the same time they exchanged views on major international questions.

Ends Talks, Signs Communique

AU051928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05-07-1987 -- Sunday, July 5, official talks between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Egyptian Premier 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi ended in Cairo.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the results reached and the resolve to work firmly to implement the actions agreed upon, in keeping with summit agreements.

The document convenated during the Romanian premier's visit was signed next. The Romanian-Egyptian joint communique was adopted.

Sunday morning, Premier Constantin Dascalescu met with Ali Lutfi, speaker of the Advisory Council.

During the interview questions of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples were approached. Views were exchanged on major international issues.

Returns to Bucharest

AU060708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05-07-1987 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, returned to Bucharest on July 5, in the afternoon, after an official visit to Egypt, at the invitation of 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, prime minister of Egypt.

Upon departure, at the international airport of Cairo, the Romanian premier was seen off by the Egyptian premier, members of government, other officials.

ANCUTA, OTHERS ATTEND U.S. 4 JULY RECEPTION

AU031925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1987 -- Marking the Independence Day of the United States of America, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Roger Kirk, gave a reception on Friday, July 3.

Attending were Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, ministers, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, representatives of mass organizations and central institutions, deputies, men of letters and artists.

Participating were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU031812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1987 -- During a meeting held on July 3 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed the way in which the economic plan for the first half of the ongoing year had been fulfilled. Rises in industrial production and exports were shown to have been registered in the first six months of the year, and in June in particular, over the same period last year, although results in a number of sectors were below plan provisions.

Pointing out that the national economy had everything in place for the fulfilment of plan provisions in industry, agriculture, investment, export and in all areas of activity, at high levels of quality and efficiency, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the government, the ministries, the management boards, the working people's councils and party county committees and all party bodies and organizations to work most firmly for the proper organization and smooth run of production, for the resolution of all the problems cropped up in the activity aimed at plan fulfilment, for the introduction of a climate of strict order and discipline in plan fulfilment in all sectors and economic units.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee discussed and endorsed a report on a draft decree concerning the assignment of jobs to the 1987 class of graduates of full-time learning institutions. It was stressed that the plan for the assignment of jobs to graduates of higher learning units, lyceums and vocational schools aimed at meeting staff requirements in all the branches of the national economy, in the mining, oil, energy and agricultural fields in particular.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee looked into a plan of measures to mark 43 years since the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, which it endorsed.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its belief that the Romanian people as a whole will welcome August 23, the party's national conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with further successes.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine problems of party and state activity.

MAMULA DEPARTS FOR 'SHORT VACATION' IN USSR

LD060801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left today for the USSR, where he will stay on a short vacation. During his stay in the friendly socialist country, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, it is expected, will visit the USSR Ministry of Defense, where he will have talks with his hosts on some current questions of inter-army cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and Yugoslavia.

LCY ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS ON KOSOVO DEBATE

LD282130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its ninth session the LCY Central Committee examined the implementation of standpoints on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity in Kosovo. After a debate lasting 15 hours [as received] in which 33 participants spoke, at about midnight last night the conclusions were adopted, which we publish in full:

The LCY Central Committee examined at its ninth session the implementation of the LCY standpoints of the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo. It was assessed that the LCY, and in particular the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC, have exerted considerable efforts to improve the gravely disrupted relations between people and between nationalities, and particularly to eliminate the causes and consequences of Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo. In some areas they have achieved certain results; however, some vital tasks from the political platform for LCY action in Kosovo and from the 13th LCY Congress resolution on Kosovo are not being implemented. Activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism continue to be strong, though they use different methods. The Etatist-Bureaucratic and other causes of lagging in the development of socialist self-management have not been removed, which also reflects unfavorable tendencies in the country as a whole regarding the self-managing position of the working class and the implementation of the rights and security of citizens. Problems in Kosovo's socioeconomic and social development are very exacerbated and continue to deteriorate.

The gravest political problem for Kosovo and all Yugoslav society is that the LCY's policy is not being carried out in two vital aspects: the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing, undiminished in its intensity, and the state of affairs in intranational relations is deteriorating. The consciousness that Kosovo is the common problem and concern of all in Yugoslavia has not become dominant everywhere, seriously hindering the resolution of these problems. Under conditions of an economic crisis, all this has led to a serious deterioation of the country's political atmosphere, having an unfavorable effect upon its cohesion and unity, which could have unforeseeable consequences unless the situation begins to change for the better without delay and in a radical manner.

The Central Committee underlines that in the interest of preserving and developing the legacy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution -- above all brotherhood and unity, national equality, socialist self-management, the democratic rights and freedoms of working people and citizens, the federal structure of Yugoslavia, its independence and nonaligned policy -- it is essential to undertake energetic and considerably more effective and united action on the part of the LCY and of all socialist-oriented forces to stabilize the situation in Kosovo.

This action must be conducted by the associated forces of the working class, the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, on the basis of specific programs with clearly specified social tasks, and by those responsible for implementing them and with schedules for carrying them out. The LC approaches this task fully aware of its own responsibility for reestablishing intranational trust and equality, for developing brotherhood and unity, and for further developing Kosovo as an integral part of Serbia and Yugoslavia. In these activities, the LCY and the system of socialist self-managing democracy must confirm their ability to open up the prospect of the joint and stable development of all the republics and provinces, of each nation and nationality in Yugoslavia, and as a joint state, the guarantee of the independence and freedom of all those who live in it. Furthermore, in the ranks of Kosovo workers there is an increasing awareness that the counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian nationalists are directed against the historic interests of the working class and the interest of the Albanian nationality itself, which can accomplish its full affirmation and development only if firmly linked with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The LCY set out the strategy for this struggle in the political platform for LCY action in Kosovo and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. This strategy was to a great extent worked out in accordance with the contemporary situation in the conclusions of the 11th LCY Central Committee session of December 1983 and in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency in March 1986. The LCY is determined to persist in executing this policy without delay and compromise, and in this connection to persist in more rapidly halting the unfavorable tendencies and speed up the process of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo.

Taking these standpoints as their point of departure, and on the basis of analysis of the political situation in Kosovo, that was adopted and of the introductory report and the discussion, at its night session on 26 June 1987 the Central Committee adopts the following:

Conclusions [subhead]

1. Full ideological unity and unity of action must be realized in the LCY as a whole, both in relation to drawing up and implementing the Yugoslav program for resolving problems in Kosovo, and in evaluating and tackling specific problems and executing the tasks already laid down. This is the first, vital, and basic condition for eliminating all the vacillations that have thus far occurred in the LCY's ideopolitical action, and for implementing a great degree of accountability for the more rapid, more effective, decisive, and successful stabilization of the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo.

The LCY Central Committee, the Central Committees of the Republican LC's, the provincial committees, the committees of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and their executive political organs will bear direct responisibility for such a unified attitude on the LCY's part toward the tasks and problems in Kosovo. Particularly great responsibilty rests with the provincial committee of the Kosovo LC and the Serbian LC Central Committee, and their executive political organs.

These organs must establish and reinforce their actions and relations on the basis of consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism, or the regulations of their own statutes and the LCY statute, in accordance with which they are equally responsible to the membership of the LCY's of the republics and provinces, and to the LCY and its organs, for further developing and implementing the LCY's policy and standpoints. The regulations in the statutes of the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC must be fully observed in mutual relations.

The essence of these is reflected in the Kosovo LC's obligation to take as a point of departure in independently drawing up its policy, standpoints, and decisions, both the policy, standpoints, and decisions of the forums and organs of the LCY, as well as those of the forums and organs of the Serbian LC, and, to be responsible for the policy it draws up independently, both to its own members and to the LCY and its forums, as well as to the members of the Serbian LC, and its forums and organs.

2. The Central Committee underlines that the development of socialist self-management and the reinforcement of its material basis is our society's sole prospect for a democratic solution of all social contradictions and development problems, as well as of the difficult problem of intranational relations and emigration, security, people's rights and freedoms, constitutionality and legality, the work of the state organs and other organs, and the economic and social development in the Kosovo SAP. All specific measures and actions undertaken to stabilize the situaton in Kosovo must proceed from this basic orientation. The serious weaknesses and deformations in the development of socialist self-management democracy, that have assumed great dimensions in our society, are manifested in Kosovo in an even harsher way and with graver consequences, especially in the sphere of intranational relations, due to the consequences -- as yet not overcome -- of the counterrevolutionary assault by Albanian nationalism and separatism, economic underdevelopment, and other causes. The priority task, therefore, of the Kosovo Communists and of Communists in Serbia and Yugoslavia, is to struggle to make all institutions of the system in the Kosovo SAP capable of effectively preforming their constitutional functions, and in particular to rid them of the presssures of etatist-bureaucratic power and arbitrariness in conjunction with nationalism. This action is in essence a class struggle too, in which the chief support is the workers, associated labor, and all self-managing forces in the Kosovo SAP, under the LC's ideological and political leadership. The LCY approaches the current problems in Kosovo as the gravest problems and contradictions of Yugoslav socialist society, and is firmly convinced of its revolutionary strength and ability to overcome them successfully.

3. The LC's ideological struggle constantly to strengthen the equality, brotherhood and unity, and socialist togetherness of all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo must be directed in an even more decisive manner against Albanian nationalism and separatism and its indoctrination, especially of young people, The struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism is most profoundly in the interest of the Albanian nationality and its prosperity and development. Also essential is the decisive struggle against Serbain and any other nationalism and revanchism and the struggle decisively to suppress mistrust and suspicion of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia.

Discussion of which nationalism is more dangerous is not appropriate for LCY policy. Every nationalism under Yugoslav conditions in every part of the country is equally dangerous and counterrevolutionary, and is the chief strongpoint of antisocialist activity around which gather all reactionary and anticommunist forces, against whose ideological influence and attempts at political organization the LC must wage a consistent and vigorous fight. Every nationalism has always been and remains the most dangerous weapon of the class enemy. Under Kosovo conditions, owing to the aggressive escalation of Albanian separatist nationalism and the ensuing consequences, the main attack must continue to be directly primarily against this: thwarting hostile activity from these positions and toward ensuring an ideopolitical exposure of its counterrevolutionary essence.

Strengthening the power of the working class and associated labor and self-management linkages throughout all Yugoslav territory is the decisive factor in further promoting national equality and is the most reliable defense against any sort of nationalism, including in Kosovo.

The LC must therefore in its ideological and political activity and in social practice persistently and consistently affirm the unity of the class and national development of socialist self-managing relations. The LC must strengthen the consciousness of people of all nations and nationalities about Yugoslav common socialist self-managing interests in all spheres of life and work, as well as develop all forms of cooperation -- from economic to cultural and sporting -- that will strengthen brotherhood and unity, lead to the progress of each nation and nationality individually and of all in common in the SFRY.

The Communists of Serbia and of Yugoslavia as a whole will best help the Kosovo Communists in their difficult struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism and against other forms of nationalism if they themselves, in their own environments, decisively settle accounts in their own nation, and if from verbal support they do more in practice to genuinely bring about greater rapprochement, mutual influence, and mutual trust and linkage between the nations and nationalities of all areas of our country with the nations and nationalities in the Kosovo SAP in all spheres of life and work.

4. It is the special obligation and responsibility of the Kosovo Communists in the ideological struggle, above all, to contribute by their personal behavior and by more active and direct activities among the working people, citizens, and young people, to strengthening mutual confidence and life of the people of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo. It is the Communists and all citizens of Albanian nationality, as members of the majority population in Kosovo, who have the greatest responsibility for the state of intranational relations in that province.

In ideological work, the point of departure must decisively be the standpoint that the SFRY can exist and continue to develop solely on the principles of the policy of equality, brotherhood, and unity of all the nations and nationalities of our country, and on the LC's revolutionary working class orientation developed under Tito's leadership.

Particular responsibility for further developing national equality and brotherhood and unity in Kosovo lies with Communists in institutions of education, upbringing, science, culture, in the information organs, radio, television, and publishing. Manifestations of national inequality must be decisively removed and conditions must be created for the national and cultural values of the Serbian, Montenegrin, and other Yugoslav nationalities and nations to be represented in all these spheres to a far greater degree. These Communists must advocate a considerable increase in the number of lessons, lectures, articles, broadcasts, and books whose content encourages rapprochement and strengthens brotherhood and unity.

Communists in the leadership of the SAWPY, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the Federation of Associations of the National Liberation War Veterans [SUBNOR] and other organizations and organs at the federal level should set in motion an initiative to put together concrete programs of their own ideolopolitical involvement and evisage various forms of mutual coordination, cooperation, and assistance to the sociopolitical and social organizations in Kosovo. The municipal committees and the procincial committee of the Kosovo LC, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the LCY Central Committee, and their presidiums and commissions, must directly involve themselves in offering concrete assistance to LC Organizations in Kosovo for their ideological struggle and the realization of established policy.

Basic Kosovo LC organizations and organs must devote themselves in a systematic and organized way to the ideopolitical training and Marxist education of the membership as a vital precondition for more successful involvement in the ideological struggle.

Greater broadness and satisfactory quality must be achieved in this. The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee are obliged to implement consistently the established tasks on the basis of the already adopted programs of the ideological struggle, ideopolitical training, and Marxist education.

The LCY Central Committee obliges its commissions, especially for ideological and theoretical work and for the LC's ideological work among young people and for ideological questions in intranational relations, to tackle in a systematic way these questions and offer direct help to the appropriate commissions and organs of the Kosovo LC for it to realize more successfully the tasks established in this field. These commissions, in cooperation with corresponding Marxist and similar centers for social research, should initiate scientific and theoretical work with a view to constant critical analysis and the establishment of socialist self-management practice, and in relation to current problems in Kosovo. There is also a need for critical light to be thrown on some events in the wartime and postwar history of Kosovo, about which there is controversy.

The LCY Central Committee stresses that the attitude toward some unacceptable stances in the resolution of the Bujan Conference, which oppose the decisions of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ], is really expressed in the standpoint of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Central Committee in 1944 when the above mentioned standpoints were declared null and void. This was also confirmed by the regional National Liberation Committee of Kosovo and Metohija on 10 June 1945, when a decision was made on the incorporation of Kosovo and Metohija within Federal Serbia.

Supporting the standpoint of the Provincial Committee, the Kosovo LC should continue the activity begun in disinterring all those past events that today serve as a stimulus to Albanian nationalism and separatism, and examine and remove all the consequences of the thus far uncritical attitude toward them.

5. The LC must exert far greater efforts to expand the front of the struggle to stabilize the state of affairs in Kosovo, primarily through the activity of the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Socialist Youth, SUBNOR, and other organizations; the necessary breadth and mobilization of all subjective forces, the working class, working people, citizens, and young people must be brought about in far greater measure, adapted to the complexity of the situation and the requirements of the ideological and political struggle. It is therefore the priority task of the organizations and organs of the Kosovo LC to rid their operations of isolationism, forum-like work, bureaucratic practices, accumulation of generalized conclusions, and alienation from working people and citizens. It is of prime importance that greater linkage is achieved between Communists and people directly and within the context of their activities through the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations, first and foremost at the grass roots of society, in working and living environments, local communites, schools at the university and in rural areas, and through the activities of social, cultural, sporting, and other organizations and associations.

It is especially important to promote the work of Communists through various forms of activities in the youth organization and with the pioneer organization. Communists, particularly in the ranks of young people, must fight to ensure that in all organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth programs that are integrated to the maximum are laid down and implemented against the indoctrination of Albanian nationalism and separatism, given that this indoctrination is in particular aimed against young people of Albanian nationality.

These programs must encompass all areas of young people's activity, from upbringing and education and associated labor to cultural and sporting life and entertainment. The ideopolitical life of people in Kosovo must be directed to a greater extent than has been the case thus far toward ensuring that mutual trust and the common life of all nations and nationalities penetrates into every family and social environment.

In this respect, it is particularly important to develop social and political life in the local community as an irreplaceable factor in resolving in a self-managing way numerous specific problems and requirements in peoples' lives. All citizens in the local community should be involved in this process. It is especially important that the activity of workers and other working people of associated labor find expression in this in order to develop in the local community an atmosphere and relations of mutual trust, solidarity, and understanding, and thereby strengthen the spirit of brotherhood and unity.

All forms of the activity of the Socialist Alliance and other organizations are the right places for the political gathering of working people and citizens in every environment; at the same time there must be a public debate in a democratic atmosphere of all the problems affecting people, including problems of intranational equality, rights, and freedom, the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and the measures to remove these causes. With this aim in view, all Kosovo LC organizations and organs must draw up special programs of activity and must fight to ensure that these are consistently implemented in every environment, taking as their point of departure in particular the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee on the activity of members, organizations, and organs of the LC in the Socialist Alliance. Instances of citizens gathering on a national basis outside the framework of sociopolitical organizations must be overcome by expanding the front of mass political activity, through the Socialist Alliance and other organizations, and by fully activating the delegate institutions, self-managing organizations, state and other organs and institutions, to get to work on resolving the problems of working people and citizens.

This sort of gathering, on the basis of national division, can assume wider political dimensions with unforeseeable political consequences for the stability of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and Yugoslavia, unless the situation is changed in a more rapid and more radical manner.

6. It is the priority task of the members, organizations, and organs of the Kosovo LC, the Serbian LC and the LCY to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, to facilitate the return of those who have left, and to prevent the counterrevolutionary strategy of the Albanian nationalists and separatists regarding an ethnically pure Kosovo.

United action by Yugoslav Communists is essential to put an urgent halt to emigration, especially under duress, for this is the basic prerequisite for a stabilization of Kosovo's political and security situation and for an improvement in the political climate in the country as a whole. There can be no resolution of this problem unless Albanian nationalism is prevented, unless all pressures from these positions are prevented, and unless full national equality, freedom, and security of citizens is established. Various measures must be employed to encourage and create material, cultural, and other prerequisites for the return to Kosovo of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from there, and for the immigration to Kosovo of all those who through their knowledge, abilities, and work could and wish to help stabilize the situation in Kosovo and promote its socioeconomic development.

7. Given that the security situation in Kosovo continues to be complex and difficult, it is the task of LC members, organizations, and organs, first and foremost in Kosovo, to direct all subjective forces -- by involving these in sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs, the system of all people's defense and social self-protection -- toward discovering, exposing, and waging a determined battle against all protagonists of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism ansd separatism. It is in the nature of our socialist self-managing democracy that these issues should be first and foremost resolved through the broadest possible action of self-managing forces and by means of ideopolitical struggle. It is, however, necessary to heighten to the utmost the responsibility of the state organs to effectively eliminate and nip in the bud all forms of hostile counterrevolutionary activity, which attempts to undermine the country's stability and security. It is also necessary to ensure in this task the joint activity of the competent organs of the province, the republic, and the federation. Communists in internal affairs organs and other specialized organs in the Kosovo SAP must tackle these tasks as their top priority, and take all measures of responsibility to accomplish them. It is essential to organize joint programming and even more intensive and direct joint work by the internal affairs organs and other specialized organs of the Kosovo SAP, the SR of Serbia, and the federation.

8. The tasks established in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium of March 1986, which refer to the protection of constitutionality and legality and the security situation, are entirely up-to-date and must be carried out consistently, resolutely and without delay. Communists in state organs, particularly the administration, inspection and public services, as well as legislative organs, must exert more resolute efforts and apply effective measures (including the material and cadre training and the tightening of responsibility for carrying out their entrusted tasks which will ensure a legitimate work of these organs and consequently full legal security and equality of the citizens, regardless of their national belonging. Communists in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities must particularly strive to increase social control and supervision of the work of legislative, administrative and other organs. To this aim they are to ensure that the assessment of the situation is made regarding the realization of constitutionality and legality in Kosovo, that reasons are established for failure to implement certain measures and those officials dismissed who are responsible for specific fields in which the situation is not improving every 3 months, as well as strive to give fresh stimulus to the activities of these organs. Communists will give their support to analyzing the need for passing supplementary legal solutions which would establish property and personal security; which would declare null and void all the agreements on buying and selling signed under duress, as well as all the administrative measures of expropriation to the detriment of the citizens, especially the Serbs and Montenegrins.

It is vital that all the members of the LC organs and organizations should support more intensive cooperation and joint work between the organs of the SAP of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation, as well as aid for the provincial organs to speed up considerably dealings with petitions, complaints and other matters raised by the citizens, would eliminate numerous and justified cases of dissatisfaction among the citizens of the Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities in Kosovo in due time.

Communists in the Kosovo Assembly and its organs should strive toward a speedier completion of the process of founding municipalities, to ensure more effective realization of the rights of working people and citizens. It is essential to bear in mind, in the process of founding municipalities, to ensure more effective realization of the rights of working people and citizens. It is essential to bear in mind, in the process of founding municipalities and their functioning, that this does not represent a cause or grounds for divisions on a national basis from any point of view.

The public must be fully informed in a timely manner about all the measures undertaken, actions carried out, and decisions and solutions adopted.

9. It is the duty of Communists in the institutions of the political system to support increased control and supervision of the assemblies of sociopolitical communists regarding the work of state organs and their responsibility for the general situation in Kosovo.

Considering one of the elements of insecurity of citizens in Kosovo results from the partial and inconsistent implementation of the corresponding constitutional, legal and other norms that should ensure complete protection of their rights and freedoms by the organs of a municipality, province and republic, it is necessary to examine these issues and causes of such a situation, as well as possible solutions, in the discussion of the forthcoming constitutional changes. Gaps in the law, lack of coordination between the practice and regulations and conflicts among the state organs in the process of ensuring the citizens' legal security cannot be allowed.

10. It is essential the Communists and all the socialist subjective forces are resolutely involved in the further realization of the established policy of the speediest development of Kosovo, considering that the economic and social situation in Kosovo continues to exacerbate. The entire action in this direction should be consistently based on the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress.

One of the basic conditions for a speedier development of Kosovo and for the tackling of major economic problems, apart from material and other forms of aid of society as a whole, is a greater reliance on one's own resources and abilities. This requires on the part of the working people and all the social subjects of Kosovo maximum rational exploitation of natural, material, and other forms of potential, better use of capacities, raising of labor productivity and general effectiveness of economic activity, consolidation of economic responsibility of the subjects for passing and implementing decisions in production, investments, exports and other aspects of development. This is the basis on which one should consolidate the material base of associated labor and the application of the principle of distribution according to the results of one's labor, which contributes to efforts to raise the standard of living of the population and reduce social differences.

A dynamic and stable socioeconomic development of Kosovo requires more complete assessment of and more rapid changes in the present method of realizing the policy of the speediest development of Kosovo, in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization. To this end it is vital to introduce major changes in the structure of economy, aimed at a more intensive development of processing capacities, speedier development of agro-industrial complex, catering, tourism, crafts, small business and other spheres that ensure a more rapid restructuring of economy, rise in productivity, income and employment. Investments in the programs of electro-industry and primary production should be realized through the pooling of the interested organizations of electroindustry, in keeping with the needs of associated labor in the country as a whole, apart from the funds for the boosting of Kosovo's economic development. All the social subjects must tighten and realize full responsibility for rational use of social resources and their pointing toward the key directions of development.

The economic system as a whole and the economic and development policies, as well as direct activity, must motivate workers in basic organizations of associated labor in Kosovo and in other parts of the country for broader economic integration and pooling of labor and resources on the basis of economic interests, as well as for the realization of joint programs of development in order to increase production and exports, as well as labor productivity and employment, and resolve other problems of development. In this way the LC should ensure the consolidation of self-managing integration and integration of Kosovo economy with other parts of the country, as a basic form of encouragement of the accelerated development of Kosovo, greater self-managing mobility, pooling and concentration of resources for expanded production and greater circulation of cadres and knowledge on the uniform Yugoslav economic territory. In this connection it should also ensure greater influence of associated labor in Serbia and the entire country on the general development of Kosovo, for the sake of more comprehensive integration of Kosovo's economy into the economic trends of the country as a whole. The fund of the federation for the boosting development should be transformed as soon as possible so that resources of the fund are used to be maximum for direct pooling of labor and resources of the basic organizations of associated labor from Kosovo and the ones from other parts of the country, in keeping with the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress and the stabilization program.

It is essential to ensure increased efforts on the part of the entire Yugoslav community, especially Serbia, to provide material, cadre, technological and other support to the initiatives of the working people of Kosovo for its speediest development, as well as for successful intergration of Kosovo's economy into the trends of scientific-technical progress, speedier development of research development programs, innovations, computers, as well as efforts for the protection of environment. It is also necessary to consistently realize measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and banks and other beneficiaries of social resources in the province, in which closer integration of self-managing subjects of the province with subjects from Serbia and the entire country plays a fundamental role.

It is essential that all the measures of the economic and development policies, as well as other measures and activities, create conditions for greater productive employment and gradual reduction in Kosovo's unemployment, on the basis of joint development programs. It is essential to produce and realize programs for concrete activities in every basic organization of associated labor, municipality, province, Serbia and the country as a whole. It is also essential to create conditions for gr ater employment of members of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and their correspond g qualification perfection and business training in other parts of the country, as well as for the preservation and further development of their full national and cultural identity.

It is of vital importance to ensure conditions for the return, first and foremost, of expert and qualified cadres and also other workers to the Kosovo SAP, as well as to encourage other expert cadres from the whole of the country to come to work in the province.

The LC should ensure the participation of basic organizations of associated labor from Kosovo in the realization of joint production and export programs, that are being prepared within the framework of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and also take into consideration those who ensure greater employment and necessary changes in the economic structure on the modern basis. One of the basic criteria of social support for these programs should also be their contribution to the speedier development of Kosovo, and also the observing of economic criteria and efficiency.

It is very important to promote the system of economic and social information regarding the channeling of the resources of the Yugoslav community as a whole and the ways of their channeling toward and investing in the development programs of Kosovo, as well as effects of the realized fellowship and also in connection with the use of the fund's resources.

It is necessary to more effectively resolve the problem of standard work of social affairs in the province, in keeping with one's own material abilities, income growth, and material support from the entire country.

Considering the complexity of socioeconomic problems in general and their effect on the general state of affairs in the province, the LCY Central Committee obliges the SFRY Assembly and the FEC to fully reexamine the realization of the socioeconomic and social development of Kosovo and establish supplementary measures for overcoming the accumulated problems and consistently implementing the policy of the speediest development of Kosovo, in keeping with realistic possibilities.

11. The realization of active population policy, family planning, and measures for coordinating the demographic growth of the population with the realistic material and other conditions is of vital importance for more effective and speedier economic development of Kosovo and the resolution of employment and other problems; this is the most immediate interest of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo. To this aim it is necessary to establish and realize necessary plans for actions and measures in the province. Family planning is in the immediate interest of the working people of Kosovo and their economic, cultural, and civilizational development. The Socialist Alliance and all the other sociopolitical organizations and educational and other institutions should be involved in the tackling of this problem, by developing awareness and raising the educational and cultural level of the population.

12. Communists must encourage the establishment of full equality among the members of different nations and nationalities in the sphere of education, science, culture and other activities of special social interest, with the aim to preserve, respect and take into consideration the historic gains and specific features of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations, as well as of other nations and nationalities in these spheres, with greater cooperation of corresponding institutions from Kosovo with Serbian institutions, in the development of culture of nations and nationalities in Kosovo, and in keeping with their vital needs and interests. It is also necessary to coordinate systemic, institutional and other solutions in Kosovo and Serbia, which will ensure their greater cooperation on this plan, as well as their integration.

It is also necessary to strongly encourage various aspects of cooperation in the sphere of culture, artistic creativity and intellectual life in general between all the other environments and the corresponding subjects in Kosovo, in order to ensure permanent contacts and the mixing of the culture of the Albanian nationality and all the nations and nationalities living in Kosovo with the cultures of other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

It is the duty of the Communists to urgently discuss all the controversial issues regarding language equality in Kosovo and propose such changes and solutions as would adequately and in precise terms regulate these issues in keeping with the SFRY Constitution. An important step in this direction is greater national rapprochement of children in preschool training institutions and introduction of Serbo-Croat and Albanian as a non-mother tongue right from the first form of the primary school.

Considering the indoctrination over many years of schoolchildren and students by contents in textbooks and lessons, which encouraged nationalist and separatist orientations and sentiments among young people, it is necessary that Communists in authorized educational organs should win a fight for the complete elimination of such contents in all subjects. In this respect the LCY should speed up the coordination of programs for teaching the Albanian language and literature, history and music, the subjects in which problems connected with the integration of joint Yugoslav program nuclei are still prominent. One of the important tasks in this field should be to ensure bilingual study at all levels of education, which should be developed in the way already begun during the preschool training.

Communists at Pristina University have the most important duties, aimed at eliminating the consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity in this higher education institution as well as the still present problems that effect the realization of national equality regarding admission policy, election and promotion of teaching cadres, lesson procedure, organization of scientific projects and other fields of work at the university. It is particularly important to consistently implement the stands of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee on the consolidation of University cooperation in the sphere of scientific and research work at the service of Kosovo's technological development.

It is the duty of the Communists to win the fight for taking all the necessary measures for the protection of monuments of the Serbian culture and heritage in Kosovo, including the centuries old historic buildings, churches and monasteries, as well as the cultural monuments of other nations and nationalities.

13. Communists in the information dissemination system must advocate complete, objective, and timely information dissemination on the situation, problems and results in Kosovo and throughout our community in the implementation of the LCY's established orientations an the whole of the Yugoslav program for the stabilization of political and socioeconomic circumstances in the province. The development, problems, and difficulties of Kosovo should be treated adequately in all the Yugoslav media.

Communists in the public media must fight for the consistent implementation of the role and responsibility of these media in the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, togetherness and the equality of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, to overcome as quickly as possible the weaknesses in editorial policy, and against the phenomenon of nationalist, destructive and any other antisocial activity in the information media.

The critical unmasking of unacceptable phenomena, whether from the past, or whether from current reality in Kosovo, must be based in the public information media and in article-writing activity on the facts, and be devoid of tendentiousness and malice, sensationalism, superficiality and one-sidedness and everything which provokes and gives impetus to nationalist passions, chauvinist intolerance and confrontation on a national basis. Communists have a great responsibility in this; this must be thoroughly intensified in all editorial boards and their councils. This responsibility is also borne directly by the founders and LC organs in the territory where those media are published. A climate must be engendered in the public information media which will encourage and mobilize all progressive forces for the existing situation to be energetically changed and for intranational trust to be reaffirmed and strengthened.

Articles in the Yugoslav media on Kosovo are a vital source of information both for foreign countries and for our workers abroad, something which particularly intensifies the responsibilty of Communists in the information media.

14. Not one organization or organ of the LCY should remain passive in the face of the activity of Albanian or any other nationalism. That is why it is necessary to make yet greater efforts in the direction of the ideopolitical, organizatonal, action and cadre training of the Kosovo LC for it to operate in the present complex political circumstances and with the increased tasks, in which even greater efficiency, decisiveness and responsibility is sought from Communists in this part of the country. In connection with this it is vital to strengthen the role of the LC member and of the basic organizations, as the fundamental bearers of ideopolitical action. There must also be an improvement in the municipal committees work methods in keeping with the conclusions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee. To offer more direct assistance to the basic organizations, LC organs in Kosovo should rally the most capable cadres in the municipal organization and use them to "cover" all the organizations and key areas of social life. In particular the role and work of aktivs of Communists and workers in direct production, attached to municipal committees, should be reaffirmed.

It is of enormous importance to strengthen the consciousness of every LC member in Kosovo about his own personal responsiblity for the situation and results of action in the environment where he or she works and lives. Personal initiative and a creative attitude toward the tasks must be achieved; in basic organizations criticism and self-criticism, democratic relations and the struggle of viewpoints must be nurtured to a greater extent and responsibility must be enhanced for commitments taken on; and the state of passivity, waiting for things to get better, opportunism, refraining from taking action, verbalism and the formal performance of obligations must be resolutely eliminated. Passivity and opportunism must be explained politically in each concrete case because many examples indicate that the refraining from action in this way is in fact tantamount to resistence to LCY policy. This task must be tackled as a priority, above all, by the basic organizations themselves that in their entirety bear responsiblity for the action of his or her basic organization and the Kosovo LC as a whole. The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the municipal committees are obliged to ensure the effective orientation of and control over the performance of these tasks and to undertake all the essential statutory measures in this respect, including measures of expulsion from the LC and the disbanding of basic organizations. Not one LC organization or organ should remain passive in the face of the crude attacks of Albanian nationalism, nor underestimate action from a position of any other nationalism.

The LCY Central Committee obliges its commission for the development of the LC to consider current questions of the ideopolitical, organizational and cadre training of the Kosovo LC, in particular the policy of acceptance, the social and national structure of the membership and the application of measures of ideo-political responsibility, and in this to achieve full cooperation with corresponding commissions of the Kosovo LC Provisional Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee.

15. In Kosovo over the last few years significant shifts and innovations have come about in the realization of cadre policy and a greater degree of democracy and openness to the public has been achieved both in the LC and in other sociopolitical organizations as well as in connection with the election of delegations and delegates for the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing communities of interest. It is a fact however that corresponding changes have not been carried out in all environments and nor have the phenomena of nepotism [familijarnost], the monopoly of individuals and groups in the conduct of cadre policy, and the dilution of cadre criteria been overcome. Individual cadres through their opportunist attitude, irresponsible behavior and work continue to delay the solution of citizens problems and minimize or underestimate the danger of the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and thus stimulate dissatisfaction among citizens.

In the struggle for the stabilization of the situation a number of cadres have not found their feet and have not responded to these tasks and individuals among them have also become passive. Also, there has been insufficient account taken of the implementation of requests for strengthening the working class composition of LC organs.

Cadre policy in the LC and in the SAP of Kosovo as a whole must be consistently based on a working class character and on the standpoint of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium to elect to responsible duties in the LC, to sociopolitical organizations, the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing communities of interest as well as to responsible posts in the organs of the administration, education and such, in addition to those with specialist qualities, exclusively resolute fighters for self-management, equality and the brotherhood and unity of the nations and natinalities and fighters against Albanian and all other nationalisms, those individuals who enjoy the prestige and confidence of the membership, working people and citizens and expecially of environments from which the nations and nationalities who live in Kosovo are elected. There should be consistent implementation of the already adopted criteria of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee that not one nationality can have a monopoly in any function, from organizations of associated labor and municipalities to the federation.

In the forthcoming reactions in basic LC organizations, when the new secretaries and secretariats are elected and on the occasion of elections in other sociopolitical organizations, there should be consistent adherence to these criteria. The electoral activity should be used for cadre renewal, and for the removal of those who are compromised and indecisive and for the election of a greater number of workers. Not always waiting for regular conferences for the election of members of LC organs there should also be, according to an assessment of involvement and results in every day life and in conformity with statutory provisions, more resolute application of the measure of resignation, warning, and replacement. More decisive and capable cadres should be elected in their place who have proved themselves through their work, support for the party, and by their moral values, cadres who will carry out in a responsible way the duties entrusted to them. This must become the primary criterium in the selection of people to all functions in the institutions of the system.

Today in Kosovo cadres are needed who understand the character and depth of the present problems and who are ready and capable of blazing trails, on socialist self-managing bases and starting from LCY policy together with the working class and other creative forces in a decisive manner, out of the current crisis situation, cadres who have a more powerful influence on the more rapid stabilization of circumstances and ensure the province's more dynamic social and economic development. Besides this, more account must be taken in implementing cadre policy in Kosovo of the fact that the whole of our society is embarking on a stage in its development when it is necessary to overcome, on the basis of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the stagnant state in the development of socialist self-management and in economic life and base development increasingly on highly productive and effective business methods and new technical and technological achievements, and on this basis eliminate structural problems and other irrationalities and become involved more successfully in the international division of labor.

These tasks can be resolved more successfully by the greater involvement of creative cadres, science, and other creative forces. That is why there must be a greater number of people of action and knowledge who are prepared and capable of carrying out responsibly such difficult and complex tasks, in all responsible posts in institutions of the system and in Kosovo's economy.

Since there are not enough of these cadres, the LC and competent organs in the SR of Serbia and in other republics, the SAP of Vojovodina and in the federation must, more than they are doing at present, take measures to stimulate on a broad basis the arrival of specialist cadres from throughout the country in the SAP of Kosovo. This is something that must be a constituent part of the production programs that the organizations of associated labor from the developed parts of the country will realize in Kosovo, by pooling labor and resources with organizations of associated labor from this province on the basis of joint interest. The constant and greater openness of Kosovo to the arrival of cadres from throughout Yugoslavia is in the interest of the more rapid economic and general development of this province, and will contribute to strengthening the climate of trust and security in improving the prospects for the living together of working people regardless of their national affiliation.

16. The strengthening of the responsibility of Communists for the consistent implementation of LCY policies and tasks is today a key question of the ideopolitical, action and cadre training of organizations and organs of the LC and of the more decisive removal of all causes and consequences of the political crisis in Kosovo. The LC must intensify as much as possible the responsibility of all the leading cadres and its members, delegates and delegations in the work of the institutions and bodies of the political system, in municipal and provincial administrative organs and in leading posts in social activities and in management functions in associated labor. After all, much of the slowness, inconsistency, weaknesses, and errors in the work of these organs and institutions are chiefly of a subjective character -- resulting from an irresponsible attitude towards the obligations and tasks of opportunist retreat, obstruction, incapability or even insufficient readiness to come to grips with the problems.

The Kosovo LC must persevere in all its actions to implement consistently the principle of democratic centralism, particularly to affirm its essential principle: the broadest initiative and creative attitude of each member, organization and leadership, the broadest democracy in creating policy and adopting the decisions and conclusions and the firmest unity in implementing them. The LC must also insist on the class nature of socialist self-managing democracy that implies not only rights but also obligations, not only negotiation and agreement-seeking but also effective implementation. A unity of thought, word and action should be established on these principles and points of departure and personal and collective responsibility for the duties taken on should be strengthened. Ideopolitical and other measures of responsibility, including differentiation at work, the release of incapable people, resignations, and stripping people of their functions must become a constituent part of the practice of both the LC and other subjects in Kosovo.

17. The resolute implementation of ideopolitical differentiation -- in everyday action for the consistent realization of tasks from the political platform, congress resolutions and LCY Central Committee conclusions -- continues to be one of the key tasks and a vital precondition for the ideopolitical training of the LC and for the successful implementation of established policy.

Although the process of ideopolitical differentiation in a number of LC organizations in Kosovo, above all in the first 2 years after the counterrevolutionary events, has become intensified above all against the direct exponents of Albanian nationalism, many LC organizations have not freed themselves from opportunism, vacillation, and a defensive attitude towards some of their members.

In some environments, in judicial organs, in organs of the administration and others, especially in those of education and upbringing, scientific and cultural institutions, the information media, magazines and in publishing houses and elsewhere, ideopolitical differentiation continues to move ahead slowly and indecisively, accompanied by noticeable formalism, with harsher measures of responsibility pronounced only after the intervention of the municipal committees. In view of the complexity and severity of the situation in Kosovo and of the increased tasks, the process of ideopolitical differentiation must be continued with greater determination. LC organizations and organs in Kosovo must free themselves more resolutely from all those of their members responsible for a passive attitude and the blocking of action, for various failings, illegalities and sloppy work, and especially for the impermissibly slow removal of the consequences of the nationalist indoctrination of the young generation. In this respect far bolder differentiation among those cadres still in various functions and responsible jobs and institutions of the system at the university and in educational establishment should be carried out.

Those most responsible for the consistent implementation of the LCY stances expressed in the Congress Resolution on Kosovo are the Provincial Committee, municipal committees and basic LC organizations in Kosovo which should, in conformity with their statutory obligations, make critical assessments at least once a year of their activity and the activity of their members and where necessary take appropriate measures.

Kosovo LC Organizations should at the same time renew their ranks by taking in as new fighters for socialist self-management above all those young workers and specialists in associated labor, farmers, students, and young people at school who are prominent in the struggle against Albanian and any other nationalism and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province. The Provincial Committee and municipal committees should analyze more closely the trends in membership and the policy of accepting members especially from the point of view of their social and national structure, which is at present unfavorable in relations to similar trends throughout the LCY.

18. The Central Committee assesses that in explaining the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary events in the SAP of Kosovo so far, and establishing the measures of ideopolitical activity, there has been no full assessment of the responsibility of certain cadres from Kosovo who for many years were in the leadership of the LC and in other prominent functions in the SAP of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia and the federation, and whose influence has been crucial in creating the policy of the time, which led to the escalation of the Albanian nationalistic separatism and counterrevolutionary events in 1981. It is necessary as soon as possible to provide a full political explanation of the concrete attitude that these cadres adopted towards the Albanian nationalism and separatism and its ideology, and, also, of their attitude toward the current policy and action of the LCY on strengthening brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness and toward uncovering the Albanian, Serbian and other nationalisms.

The LCY Central Committee instructs the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee that, in accordance with this (?stand) and the LCY Statute, it should raise and assess the question of ideopolitical responsibility of these cadres and pass timely and comprehensive information on all this to the LCY membership and the widest Yugoslav public. The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in accordance with its executive-political role, will provide direct assistance to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee so that it can carry out this obligation as quickly as possible and thereby end this issue.

In connection with serious remarks recently made in public in various ways in connection with Comrade Fadilj Hodza, the Central Committee instructs the Presidium that, in cooperation with the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, it should form a working group that will establish all the essential facts. On the basis of this, the Presidium will, as soon as possible, summit a report to the Central Committee. The aim of this process is to clear up misunderstandings and establish the truth, to protect Comrade Fadilj Hodza if the facts speak contrary to the accusations, or if the accusations are proved, that measures of responsibility are undertaken.

19. By stimulating principled and constructive criticism, members, organizations and organs of the LC must at the same time resolutely and promptly oppose nationalistic assaults, pseudocriticism, intrigues and spreading of various untruths and disinformation aimed at disqualifying precisely those Communists and the leading cadre in Kosovo who struggle for a consistent realization of the policy of the LCY and for the stabilization of political conditions in the Province, those who bear the greatest burden of actions and responsibility on their shoulders; the LCY must also undertake concrete measures of responsibility against such tendentious and malicious behavior.

20. For creative and united action of the LCY on a consistent implementation of the tasks of the Congress Resolution on Kosovo, great responsibility is still borne by the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. As a significant factor of unification and directing activity of the entire LCY, the LCY Central Committee itself will be involved more directly and regularly on stabilizing political conditions in Kosovo, will stimulate and coordinate ideopolitical action, and will ensure a more unified and efficient activity of the organizations and organs of the LCY.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium is duty-bound to continue putting on the agenda and discussing on time all ideopolitical questions in connection with the situation to ensure a unified activity in the LCY on the basis of orientations expressed in these conclusions. The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee must, to a greater extent than it has been the case so far, have a direct look into the work of the organizations and organs of the Kosovo LC, monitor the way the conclusions of the LC Central Committee are being realized, stimulate activities and initiate undertaking of measures of ideo-political responsibility. Because of this the Presidium itself must make an even greater effort to strengthen mutual communication, information and coordination. In the situations when no unity is reached on controversial questions and when the principles of democratic centralism and statutory regulations are violated, or the conclusions of the highest forums and organs of the LCY are ignored, the President should inform the LCY Central Committee about this.

The Central Committee instructs the Presidium to establish the operative program of the realization of these conclusions, regularly inform the Central Committee on this, or at least two times a year.

The Central Committee believes that the depth and the far-reaching effect of changes in the SAP of Kosovo can be achieved only through the involvement of the working class, all organized socialist forces headed by the LCY, and all expert and scientific potential in the entire country. In view of this objective the Central Committee supports the conclusion of the SFRY Assembly that a Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, a speedier return of those who emigrated and the arrival of those who want to live and work in Kosovo should be prepared, endorsed and implemented as soon as possible.

This program should be based on the ideopolitical basis established in the political platform for the LCY action on Kosovo, the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, stand of the SAWPY Federal Conference, conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political and security situation in Kosovo, as well as in these conclusions; and the program should make the adopted political conclusions concrete.

The program should ensure a self-managing, economic, political, and social associating and integrating cultural cooperation and that Kosovo is closely linked with the unified area of the SR of Serbia and the country as a whole. Such integration, as a shared interest of the SFRY nations and nationalities should develop into a process whereby all the sides of the Yugoslav socialist coexistence based on self-managing principles become closer to each other.

It is of particular importance that concrete measures for halting the emigration and for the return of those who emigrated, which will be envisaged in this program at the level of socioeconomic development, employment, education and so forth, should be built into social development plans as an essential element and that these measures should be consistently developed in the resolutions and other measures of the realization of these plans. In this way these measures should become an integral part of the economic and development policy of sociopolitical communities at all levels and organizations of associated labor.

The program should start from expert and scientific analyses and include all current and long-term aspects of the development of Kosovo from a socioeconomic, political, cultural, social and demographic position. The main objective of the program is that the established policy should be made concrete and that through a wide action ensure that equality of all nations and nationalities is realized, difficult deformations in international relations are eliminated, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, in particular under pressure, is halted, that the functioning of the subjective factor and all other institutions of the political system is successful, and that the socioeconomic and self-managing development of Kosovo is speedier and more successful.

The Central Committee assesses that in preparing and adopting a Yugoslav program it is necessary to ensure the widest activity of all subjects of the system, so that the program would be adopted in the SFRY Assembly at the latest by the end of the year, and would be realized as an integral part of the country's overall development.

To make the best possible and the most effective preparations for this programme, the LCY Central Committee points out that it is necessary to have coordinated cooperation and involvement of the highest organs of the federation, republics and provinces in the SFRY Assembly. The Central Committee assesses that it is necessary that the SFRY Assembly should ensure its permanent control and influence with the aim of an effective realization of the adopted program.

The Central Committee instructs the LC membership, organizations and organs to be actively involved in preparations, adoption and realization of this program.

22. The LCY Central Committee instructs the Central Committees of the republican Leagues of Communists, provincial committees, and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army and all municipal committees and basic organizations of the Kosovo LC to make concrete their obligations and tasks, in accordance with these conclusions, and as soon as possible and undertake the necessary measures for their consistent and successful realization, it is said at the end of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

BORBA CARRIES RILINDJA ARTICLE ON RIGHTIST FORCES

AU060731 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 87 p 11

[G. Mulici commentary: "Resolutely Against Destructive Forces" carried by Pristina RILINDJA, date of issue not given]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Jun -- Apart from Albanian nationalism and irredentism, one has recently been able to feel in Kosovo and beyond an offensive of bourgeois rightist and dogmatic forces that are present in public life and which have also penetrated some media. The basic aim of those attacks is the negative politicization of the masses, leading to an open confrontation with LCY policy. The influence of the activity of those forces that make programs, memorandums, stands, and conclusions would undoubtedly have been much smaller, had the media not devoted so much space to those hostile messages and theses in the name of democracy and freedom of information. [passage omitted] Certainly, any action and ideological disunity of a part of the leadership when objectively assessing the situation in certain communities and proposing measures to overcome the present situation favors such a state of affairs. [passage omitted] One has started opening drawers of a time past, a time condemned when Tito himself was alive, all in the name of an "open dialogue for democracy and equality," and leafing through the staged trials of the time before the Brioni plenum [LCY Central Committee plenum held at Brioni on 1 July 1966, which ousted Rankovic] in order to compromise the socialist revolution, Tito, and his closest associates. Compromising people in such a style as "we have sufficient proof about the activity of such and such a person," with arguments remaining only a thought in many specific cases, has become a way of operating for many people who advocate an anti-Titoist policy and who -- by besmirching Tito's associates -- indirectly want to besmirch the first personality of the Yugoslav revolution and everything that he did for the benefit of the people of this area.

This storm of insulting and labeling many cadres who are now Kosovo leaders, irrespective of their nationality, has obviously gone far and cannot fail to have an impact on the public. There have been some ideas and messages recently in a part of the press and at some legal meetings, allegedly in the name of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, saying that there can be no equality and peaceful life with Albanians, that the autonomy and rights guaranteed to this nation by the Constitution have caused the situation that has existed in Kosovo since 1981. They are trying at all costs to keep alive the public conviction that a constitutional solution for Kosovo will not guarantee that the situation there will stabilize. Using various "arguments" one creates an anti-Albanian feeling -- which also suits Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- with a view to confirming one's known theses. It would be naive to believe that that such pressure is not closely connected with the discussions about the forthcoming constitutional amendments and the LCY Central Committee plenum which is to be held at the end of June, in order to create a feeling with the members of the highest party forum in the country that really nothing has been done in this province. [passage omitted]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE

LD021804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Titograd, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Around 1,600 workers of the Titograd construction combine, which employs 2,600 employees, gathered today in a hall of the Moraca sport center.

They gathered to get an answer in the talks with the most responsible leaders of the municipality and the combine to the question on what fate awaits their work organization, and whether they will continue to receive only minimum personal incomes of around 50,000 dinars, as has been the case since the beginning of the year.

As a result of economic difficulties, huge losses, minimum incomes, and other huge problems, most of the employees yesterday stopped work. The immediate cause of the strike was a failure to keep the promise given to the workers 2 months ago to the effect that by the end of June they will receive full personal incomes and the arrears for the period since the beginning of the year.

After it became obvious that the financial situation in this organization is not satisfactory, and that the wider social community is not in a position to help either, workers decided to put down tools in order to pressure the competent people into finding a speedy solution to the problem. At meetings in some organizations of associate labor, demands were made to introduce emergency administration, and a lack of confidence in the leadership of the work organization was expressed.

At today's extraordinary meeting the workers stressed that since 1 January they had received nothing except minimum personal incomes, not even benefits for sight work, and that they could not even maintain a biological existence. They stressed that they want to work, but that they should also be adequately paid for it. Rajko Milovic, assistant director general of the combine, however, stressed that the lack of money had reached its peak. The account of the work organization has been frozen with 6 billion dinars; last year's losses of almost 5 billion have not been covered, while this year the loss has already reached this amount. [passage omitted]

It remained uncertain whether the dissatisfaction of the workers in the construction combine has been mitigated by the stands and proposals of the competent organs, and whether the work stoppage will continue.

STANIC TALKS TO MEDIA ABOUT ECONOMIC ISSUES

Foreign Debt Problems

LD021609 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is not changing the regular debt payment policy, official Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic told the press today.

Replying to questions regarding why Yugoslavia is requesting the postponement of its foreign debt payments Stanic explained the deferral as due to a temporary difficulty in fulfilling the June obligations. The difficulty arose, he said, from seasonal characteristics, and the asymmetrical income from exports of goods and services, especially tourism.

Since it is a question of a relatively small sum, around 200 million dollars, it could be paid off from the country's foreign currency reserves, Stanic said, but set out the government's stand, namely, to accept the more favourable alternative and find a short-term two-month solution to the problem. To this end, Yugoslavia is negotiating with representatives of the international bank coordination committee.

Stanic expressed the conviction that the negotiations will be fruitful because Yugoslavia expects new revenues from tourism and also from exports which have greatly increased, especially in the convertible currency area.

New Debt Deadline Established

LD031831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will repay the total debt in September instead of on 30 June, when it was supposed to repay $90 million, and on 15 July, when another $150 million were due. This is the upshot of 2 days of talks between Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and Fulvio Dobric, chairman of the International Coordination Committee of Foreign Commercial Banks -- Yugoslavia's creditors -- and senior deputy chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York.

Some world newspapers gave an unnecessary overtone to Yugoslavia's difficulties with regard to debt repayment. It is not a matter of not being able to settle the debt, but of a lack of tie coordination between the foreign currency revenue and the outflow of convertible currency. These difficulties are of a seasonal character. As is known, the growth of export rate on the convertible currency market is over 15 percent, and 20 percent on the market of industrially developed countries. If one bears in mind the increase in exports and the expected earnings from the tourist season, it is certain that Yugoslavia will continue to regularly settle its debts toward creditors. Our country has up to now repaid the debts and interest rates according to the agreement. Hence it repaid $1.91 billion in the name of capital and the rates in the first half of 1987. Consequently, it was not difficult to find ways of coordinating payments in the forthcoming period.

New Accounting System

LD032050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The first quarter of this year has shown that the new accounting system has set in motion positive changes in the economy. A close investigation is being made of the stocks that have accumulated over the years, which are very expensive, and many are endeavoring to get rid of them as soon as possible. More attention is being paid to the so-called coefficient of money circulation, it was stressed at today's press conference for foreign journalists at the International Press Center in Belgrade.

Informing the correspondents about the accounting system and the law on recovery, Slavoljub Stanic, under-secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Finance, and Milenko Andjic, assistant federal secretary for finance, stressed that the more consistent introduction of real economic categories, the heightening of accountability in the management of social funds, and the more resolute differentiation between successful and unsuccessful collectives are the basic aims of the changes envisaged in these regulations.

With the new distribution system that came into force at the beginning of July, it has been made possible to pay personal incomes in two parts, but their total amount will depend on business results, that is, accumulation, said Stanic.

Speaking in greater detail about the application of the law on recovery, which particularly interested the journalists, he noted that bankruptcy proceedings will be started in collectives that do not cover last year's losses by 30 September. This deadline is valid for this year only, and basic organizations in the future will have to go into liquidation if they do not cover losses on the final account of the previous year by the end of June.

According to data from the Social Accountancy Service, up to 31 May some 800 collectives throughout the country had not covered last year's losses, amounting to about 286 billion dinars. About 500 had been previously financially rehabilitated and this process is underway in about 790 collectives. Meanwhile, some more organizations have found funding. Bankruptcy proceedings have begun in 17 organizations.

Up to the end of May in Croatia recovery had taken place in 130 of the total 236 collectives with uncovered losses on the final accounts for 1986, in Serbia proper 108 out of 250, Stanic noted in reply to a question from a correspondent of the Indian news agency PTI. In Bosnia-Hercegovina 76 out of 224 collectives have been rehabilitated, in Slovenia 86 out of 103, in Macedonia 29 out of 174, in Montenegro 15 out of 86, in Kosovo 47 out of 187, and in Vojvodina 17 out of 46 organizations.

For organizations of special social interest such as the railroads, post and telecommunications services, and others, bankruptcy proceedings are not envisaged because the sociopolitical communities are to establish by a law or decision with a set deadline sources for covering their losses, Andjic explained in reply to a correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES.

Workers whose collectives cease work will be found other work or will be retrained. Resources for retraining will be funded by joint reserves of the sociopolitical communities, from which money for covering losses has not been taken since the new year. In reply to a question from the American television network NBC, Stanic stressed that the FEC is analyzing internal debts and will shortly be preparing on the basis of this an additional program of measures for their removal.

100.6 PERCENT INFLATION RECORDED IN RETAIL PRICES

LD031957 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] For the first time in Yugoslavia a three-figure rate of inflation was recorded. According to a report by the Federal Statistics Institute, retail prices in June were 100.6 percent higher than in the same month last year. The rate of inflation last month was mostly influenced by the rise in the price of gasoline, which affected the prices of some services. The rise in the prices of cigarettes, as well as the rise in the prices of most agricultural and industrial products, also led to the increase in the rate of inflation. Living expenses also increased. Compared to June last year, the prices of basic foods and consumer goods went up by 98.1 percent.

NEW DENOMINATION BANKNOTES ANNOUNCED

LD030757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0016 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- The National Bank of Yugoslavia has announced the issuing of new notes with denominations of 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000 dinars.

The largest Yugoslav note now has the denomination of 5,000 dinars.

The spiralling inflation in Yugoslavia (expected to go over 100 percent this year) has considerably decreased the purchasing power of the dinar. According to some estimates, the vast amount of money in circulation will be further increased by another 750 million notes expected to be issued this year.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA, which carries the information today, says that the value of the new 50,000-dinar note will be much lower than that of the highest denominations of major European currencies. When the 5,000-dinar note was first issued, says POLITIKA, its exchange value was 68 dollars. The value has now dropped below eight dollars. Due to the fall in the purchasing power of the dinar, as much as 70 percent of all money in circulation now account for 5,000-dinar notes.

FEC'S MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD031314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received John Scanlan, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. During the talks they exchanged views on some most topical questions of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as on possibilities to further promote and widen this cooperation.

JOINT IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN IN TEHRAN

LD301009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 29 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, June 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Iranian talks on economic cooperation opened in Tehran today with a meeting between Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic and Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Mohammad Javad Iravani. The meeting opened the session of the Yugoslav-Iranian Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Rikanovic informed the Iranian minister of Yugoslavia's readiness to expand economic cooperation with the Islamic Republic in all branches of the economy, particularly technical and industrial cooperation.

During the talks, Iravani stressed Tehran's decision to develop economic cooperation with developing and non-aligned countries and Islamic states.

Two-way trade between Yugoslavia and Iran in 1986 amounted to close to 270 million dollars. A high jump was recorded in economic relations between the two countries after the revolution in Iran, and in 1983, two-way trade reached an unprecedented 615 million dollars.